The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896. NO. 44

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11 20	4.30	7.00	12 25	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	0	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8 54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10 47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown	....	9.36	.....	.....	6 13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10 40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8 46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9 10	.....
Tyrone	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7 40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4 30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6 37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown	8.12	10 22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8 22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville	9 08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16. 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail. No 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M.	4 35
					2 35	
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 33	7 03	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap	6 45	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 8182.

IDEAL AND REAL.

He was a reader of Shakespeare,
And longing a poet to be.
She was a student at college,
In quest of an M. D. degree.
They stood in the pale, silent moonlight,
He holding her soft, dimpled hand.
A happier lover than he was
Sure never lived in the land,
For she had just told him, the darling,
A secret he'd long sighed to know.
Ah, lady, you'll guess what the thing was—
That is, if you e'er had a beau.
"My loved one," he murmured in rapture,
With a fine touch of dramatic art,
"Are you sure that those words you have uttered
Come straight from your warm, tender heart?"
She answered—her full tones were sweeter
Than tones from ten nightingales' tongues—
"Ha, ha! From my heart? How absurd, dear!
The voice always comes from the lungs."
—Pharmaceutical Era.

THE FALCON'S FLIGHT

It was a cold, desolate winter, and I was making an official tour in the society of the district intendent. We were driving to the remotest corner of Siberia, about 900 versts in a straight line on the ice of the river, over a thick layer of snow, the rocky formation of the shores on both sides glowering down upon us dark and savage in their arctic splendor. There was nothing worth looking at beyond this. The monotony of the trip served to bring the virtues of my companion into strong relief. He was an old man, tall, with a large, strong face, from which a nose of solid formation protruded; hair cut short and a gray, close cropped beard, but despite his rough exterior one of the best natured of men. He was a bachelor, living all by himself, who had grown gray in the service and accepted lapowki (perquisites) from no matter whom or for what purpose, and had thus gained the esteem and friendship of all who came into contact with him. His three weaknesses were to kill bears, to sing songs and to talk about Siberia, the latter with passionate fondness. Like most of the officials there he was a zealous patriot, and whenever he discoursed upon Siberia and its charms he was apt to lapse into poetry. To offset this he belittled Russia. Although he had never been on the other side of Urals, he insisted that the people there were nothing but a mixture of Tartars and immigrants, devoted to the industry of stealing handkerchiefs and purses.

I twitted him that Siberia was only an imitation of Russia; that it had never produced a song of its own; that its father and schoolmaster were the penal colonists. That aroused him, especially the reflection regarding its dearth of song music, and to disprove it he sang in no unpleasant manner, in his hoarse, age enfeebled basso, sundry old Russian airs with the zealous assurance that they were the purest of Siberian.

"By the way," he suddenly declared, "I'll tell you a story—an actual occurrence—that will show you the sort of songs we sing."

And he began thus:

"It was in the days of my youth, after I had taken service in my country behind the Baikal. I was presiding not far from the Kara region. I knew nearly every convict by sight, and the affair happened almost under my very nose.

"There was a life convict. I forget now what he had done, but of course it was no small affair. He had red hair, with a sprinkling of gray in his beard; big and bony, with large, disagreeable eyes. He walked with a slight stoop, seeming to be thinking to himself; was very serious in his demeanor and lived apart from the rest. He was never mixed up in anything, either with the officials or the convicts. Six years he had lived on the Kara and should really soon have gone over to the trusted. Many wondered why he had not escaped in the many years.

"Well, he had a voice! I have heard not a few excellent voices and myself sang not badly in my younger days, but this was something superior. People there love songs, and good singers soon come together, but when Wasi Semionitsch began to sing everything became so still that you could hear a fly. Crowded in the door stood overseers, soldiers and convicts, listening to his favorite song, 'My Little Falcon Flies.'

"He sang rarely. They would gather around him in vain, for people there are fond of the convict and vagabond airs. But one evening he sang of his own incentive, and all came running and surrounded him in silence, as if he had cast a spell upon them. He sang a prison song, long and sad. I cannot exactly describe his voice to you—half like a powerful baritone, half tenor of unusual range and purity. I felt riveted to the spot, listening with breathless interest. It seemed so tender and simple, and yet it seemed to penetrate the heart like a knife. Then suddenly his voice burst forth like the roll of thunder and made one tremble. You would bow as though some subtle power were bending you to earth, and then all would sound soft and plaintive, and you breathed again. Even the commandant stood there with lowered head, apparently in a pensive mood.

"One day they brought in a new convict. He was an ugly fellow, not worth a puff of powder, weak, sickly, like a half grown child. He had beaten his wife to death, or his mistress, or something of the sort. He used to laugh much and showed the prisoners various tricks, like a clown. The convicts liked him because he was good natured, tractable and awkward, but specially because he knew a great many songs. His voice was not remarkable—weak and tremulous, but ineffably sad and tender.

"Well, Wasil Semionitsch formed an attachment to this man and he became his accompanist in singing, and they soon harmonized. The first would thunder away and the other would join in very tenderly, as if you heard some one weeping softly. If one ceased, the other would catch the last note, and then you would hear a powerful duet.

"And so it went on until spring came, and the Tajga awoke and became lively. But one must know what the Tajga is in spring!

"Well, it was spring, a spring morning, warm and bright. The snow had not quite melted, but in the valleys the grass was growing.

"Very early the convicts were led out to work, as they are always led by the elder and the soldiers who encircled them with their guns like a chain.

"Then Wasil Semionitsch struck up his favorite song, 'My Little Falcon Flies,' but he soon broke off. All had begun to prick up their ears.

"And now they began to plead. 'Sing, sing!' The elder himself approaches. 'Sing in Christus' name your song, Semionitsch, or have you only been tempting us?'

"He refused again and again. At last he said to the elder, 'Feodor Wasilitsch, don't appeal to me like that, for if I sing that song now, upon my word, I'll escape.'

"The elder laughed. Why should he not? Six years had he passed in prison. A hundred times had he scorned to fly, and here he said it aloud before the soldiers, and could he really mean it? It was a jest. 'Very well,' they said, 'fly, but sing first.'

"And the other repeated his speech: 'I tell you frankly I am not jesting. I'll escape. It is this way. I will sing, but on condition that you lay me low with a bullet. Do not use the butt of your guns, that I may not turn into a cripple!'

"The elder continued to laugh. 'Very well,' said he, 'a bullet will serve us better. It will reach you with the living hand, not like the butt end!'

"While they were talking in this way they were not far from the shaft. It is a sort of open passage that penetrates the earth where the gold is dug. The shaft was long and deep and extended to the base of the mountain. If you ascend it, the Tajga extends behind.

"And so Wasil Semionitsch calls his accompanist to him, and what they made out between them remains a secret. An agreement or a silent understanding, I know not. They sing, they go singing, and everybody listens.

"Now they reach the shaft. They descend, one after the other. The other convicts stand still or sit down at the edge of the shaft. The soldiers form a chain all about them, the guns in their hands, the butt at their feet—everything proper. They peer into the opening and listen.

"And the two walk slowly along the shaft and sing their song. Wasil Semionitsch takes a high note, rising ever higher, and his accompanist holds his. The one pauses, and the other takes the note. And they so sing together that one is often puzzled whether it is one or the other—just like one voice. Now they approach the end of the shaft, and the drift again leads upward, and as they ascend so rises their song, the accompanist on this side, Wasil Semionitsch on the other. The one ascends slowly, then sits down. The other, undeterred, climbs upward faster and faster. The song dies out.

"Then suddenly before the eyes of all he quickly clambers up the mountain side. He is on the peak. Unobserved he had rid himself of his chains. He holds them in his hands. He swings them above his head and casts them far from him in a wide curve and screams in a shrill voice, 'Escaped!'

"Not until then, when the chain struck with clanking sound on the rock below, when he screamed out—not until then was the charm broken which his song had cast upon them all. Quick the guns to the eye. They fire. Ah, seek the wind in the field!

"That was the song of the Falcon."

"But then," I said, "the soldiers"—

"Ah, that is the marvelous!" he quickly interrupted me. "I reached there the day after, when the commandant was examining the elder. 'Did you not all see it, you blockheads?'

"'We did, your highness.'

"'Well, and yet he escaped? And you were all witnesses of his flight?'

"'We were, your highness.'

"'Well, then, how did it happen?'

"'Don't know, your highness. He misled us—cast darkness upon our senses.'

"'Fie, dunderhead!'

"The commandant was quite scarlet with anger and perspired prodigiously. Thereupon he detailed the occurrence to me. 'Isn't that too remarkable?' he said. 'All tell the same story. I have been vexing myself with the case for 21 hours, and the only thing I can hear is, "he misled us—cast darkness on our senses." Just think of it! He sang a song to them, and they prick up their ears and go daft. It's enough to drive a man crazy!'

"The elder was a good man; no blockhead at all. I knew him, and there he stood actually like a wooden image and stared at the commandant. That worthy purposely for my benefit called up all the soldiers. All of them told the same story. And he was gone—fled—the Falcon.

"Do you see, little father, what sort of voices we have in the Kara?" So the intendant concluded his story.—From the German.

Emerson For Woman Suffrage.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in a Phi Beta Kappa oration on "The Progress of Culture," recounts the gains of the reform movement as follows:

Observe the marked ethical quality of the innovations urged or adopted. The new claim of woman to a political status is itself an honorable testimony to the civilization which has given her a civil status new in history. Now that by the increased humanity of law she controls her property she inevitably takes the next step to her share in power.

Again, in the "Essay on Civilization," he says:

Right position of woman in the state is another index. Place the sexes in the right relations of mutual respect, and a severe morality gives that essential charm to woman which educates all that is delicate, poetic and self sacrificing; breeds courtesy and learning, conversation and wit, in her rough mate, so that I have thought a sufficient measure of civilization is the influence of good women.

Loss of the Musical Faculty.

"Amusia," or loss of the musical faculty, has been reviewed by Professor Edgren of Stockholm. The disease proves to be strictly analogous to aphasia, the loss of speech, which may or may not accompany it. Two general forms are recognized—the sensory form, where tones cannot be appreciated by the ear or notes read by the eye, and the motor form, in which the patient cannot sing, play or write notes. Ballet places the expression of music between the emotional and the artificial or verbal language. Music is less complicated and earlier appreciated than speech. Many children sing before they speak, and Reyer has told of a child of 9 months who could repeat the notes exactly as played on the piano, while Dvorak, the musical composer, is said to have had a son who sang the "Fatinitza" march with his nurse at the age of 1 year.—London Public Opinion.

A Misapprehension.

"Only think," exclaimed Fenderson, "of the many uses to which paper is now put!"

"I know," replied Bass. "I was at the theater the other night, and I was told it was all paper, and it was a fine, substantial looking structure too."—Boston Transcript.

—Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experiences under like circumstances: "Last winter I had la grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

—Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

LIMPY JIM.

The Leadville stage pulled out of Webster station one evening after supper with 12 "pilgrims" for the city in the clouds. Webster was the end of the track, and the route from there to the carbonate camp lay over the summit of Kenosha mountain, through the northern end of the South park and across the famous Red hill, a doubly significant title by reason of the color of the soil and the bloody murders committed there by the Mexican bandits, the Espinosos. From Red hill the road again enters the South park, passes through the old town of Fairplay, once boisterous with the gayety of pioneer gold diggers.

Red hill was the danger point on the first division of the road. Near the summit is a little basin, where the road is completely hidden from view on all sides. Little gulches lead up to this spot from the South park, affording every opportunity for road agents to reach the place unseen and to likewise make their escape. "Pilgrims" for Leadville usually were supplied with money, and a great deal of wealth originally intended for investment in the carbonate camp was turned over to gentlemanly persons who encountered the stage in the little basin on Red hill.

The individual who sat on the dusty old Concord coach and pulled the ribbons over six bronchos between Webster and Fairplay was known as Jim. I made his acquaintance while we were at dinner in the rough board "eating house" at Webster. He was a tall, slim, muscular man, with a swarthy complexion, dark eyes and a heavy mustache, black as jet from the copious use of dye. He wore high topped boots, with extremely high heels, and his feet were small and delicately shaped. His trousers were of gorgeous plaid material, but the bottoms were worn inside his boot tops. A wide brimmed white slouch hat was cocked rakishly on the side of his head. Some garish jewelry adorned the front of his waistcoat. There was a jaunty air about him which was less pronounced by reason of the stiff and awkward way he carried his arms. I attributed this to the natural effect of driving six spirited horses for years over a mountain road.

He had formerly been a gentleman of fortune, and at one time in his career had amassed a considerable sum of money in the game of chance known as draw poker. When he was at the height of his prosperity, another gentleman of fortune, late of Texas, drifted unostentatiously into camp and caused the report to be circulated that he was aching for a game. Jim undertook to relieve the gentleman of the pain he was suffering on that account, and they met in the back room of Uncle Billy Coleman's Palace of Fashion, on Main street.

There was a slight controversy in the early part of the game, caused by a remark of Jim's to the effect that "people from Texas seemed to have more luck than a Chinaman."

The gentleman from Texas demurred to this and said there was no such thing as luck in draw poker. The chance features of the game, he said, had all been eliminated by the application of skill and science. He then proceeded to demonstrate his assertion, which he did to perfection. At the end of six hours Jim's earthly possessions consisted of the suit of clothes he was wearing. Everything else he had owned in the world had passed into the hands of the skillful and scientific gentleman from Texas.

The Fairplay gambler arose from the table and relieved himself of some choice profanity, most of which was directed against himself. He declared that he was "better qualified to drive a stage than to pose as a gentleman of fortune." The superintendent of the stage line, who was present, jocosely offered Jim a job, and the penniless gambler in a spirit of bravado accepted it and declared then and there that he would never touch the "pasteboards" again as long as he lived.

The gentleman from Texas took his departure as unostentatiously as he had come, but leaving behind him in his room at the hotel a peculiar wire and elastic contrivance which puzzled the brain of the landlord to determine its use. Several persons to whom he exhibited it declared they had never seen anything like it before, but Jim at once recognized it as a contrivance known as a holdout, by means of which a player retained cards in his possession, secreted in his sleeves, which should be in the deck. The phenomenal "hands" held by the gentleman from Texas were no longer a mystery to Jim. He now understood that it was not "Chinaman's luck" that had beaten him, but this little contrivance, worn under the clothing, by the operation of which all elements of chance were eliminated from

[Continued on eighth page.]

RED CROSS TO AID ARMENIANS.

Miss Clara Barton Sails on Her Errand of Mercy.

The American Line steamer New York left her pier, New York City, flying the Red Cross flag from her mainmast, and bearing Miss Clara Barton and her company of helpers on the first stage of their journey to Constantinople, for the purpose of aiding the distressed Armenians. The party sailing consisted of Miss Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society; Dr. J. B. Hubbell, general field agent; George H. Pullman, Miss Barton's secretary; Miss Lucy Graves, stenographer, and Ernest Mason, interpreter.

MISS CLARA BARTON.

The New York Red Cross Society, headed by the President, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, took the party to Delmonico's for a farewell breakfast. Mrs. Raymond made a short farewell address to Miss Barton, expressing the love and good wishes which all her friends send with her on her errand of mercy, and Miss Barton responded, telling again of her wish to do good.

"My errand," she said, "is not only to the Armenian Christians, but to any poor suffering human beings who are in need of food and shelter. The Red Cross Society knows no creed and no Nationality, and though I am a Christian woman and go from Christian motives, I go to any Nation and any faith that needs the society's aid."

Mrs. Raymond then presented Miss Barton with a new and elaborate badge of the Red Cross, and Miss Barton herself pinned to the coat or bodice of each of the New York officers her own gift of a new pin in silver bearing the red cross in enamel.

Many flowers were sent to Miss Barton, among them a large flag made of white carnations, with a cross of red roses. A basket of flowers was sent by the Armenians present. As the ship slowly drew out of the pier, with the Red Cross flag which had been presented to the captain by Miss Hofker flying in the wind, a hearty cheer rose from many persons on the dock, and hundreds of handkerchiefs were waved.

The proposed route of Miss Barton and her party is to London, then Paris, Geneva, Baden-Baden, Vienna and then to Constantinople. This trip will probably occupy about three weeks. She will confer with the British, French and German Red Cross Societies and with the International Society in Geneva, with regard to co-operation with the American society.

On reaching Constantinople Miss Barton will make an appeal to the Sultan through the American Minister for help in her work of mercy. Port stations for the work will be established at Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, and Trebizonde and Sassoum on the Black Sea.

Should the possibilities for relief work be found to warrant it Miss Barton will cable for several active members of the Red Cross Society, as well as six trained nurses.

PRINCE HENRY DIES OF FEVER.

Queen Victoria's Son-in-Law Expires While on the Ashantee Expedition.

Prince Henry of Battenberg husband of Queen Victoria's ninth child and youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, who was taken ill while accompanying the British expedition against the Ashantees, died of coast fever on his return voyage from Cape Coast Castle to Sierra Leone. His death occurred on the British cruiser Blonde. The Blonde put into Sierra Leone, and the news of his death was immediately cabled to the Queen and Princess Beatrice at Osborne, and also to the Admiralty and the War Office. The Queen was intensely agitated upon the receipt of the news, and Princess Beatrice is almost crazed with grief. The Queen's review of the flying squadron off the Isle of Wight, has now been abandoned in consequence of Prince Henry's death. All the warships in the Solent, the royal yachts and the club house of the Royal Yacht Squadron put their flags at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of Prince Henry, and flags were half-masted upon public and private buildings in London and all of the great towns, in which the church bells were tolled when the news of Prince Henry's death was received. At the desire of the Queen Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, has cabled instructions to Commander Henry M. C. Festing, commanding the British cruiser Blonde, to bring the body of Prince Henry to England with the least possible delay.

Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg was a son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg (Hesse) and the Countess von Lauck, daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, who was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the ruler of Hesse. He was born October 5, 1858, and married July 23, 1885, Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Fedora, the ninth and youngest child of Queen Victoria. On the day of his marriage he received the rank of "Royal Highness" by letters patent from the Queen. He was later appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight and of Carlsbrooke Castle, and, although not really an officer of the regular army of Great Britain, he was indicated as a Colonel in the army list. In November last Prince Henry joined the British Ashantee expedition in a special capacity and sailed on December 7. Colonel Sir Francis Scott, commanding the expedition, appointed him his military secretary. In the early part of January he was attacked with swamp fever at Nyisa and returned to Cape Coast Castle in charge of a surgeon, though it was announced that his illness was not serious. Prince Henry was a younger brother of the late Alexander of Battenberg, some time Prince of Bulgaria. The Prince's position at the English court was an uncomfortable, in some respects perhaps a painful one. Like the late Prince Consort, whose popularity in England was wholly posthumous, he was regarded with little favor on account of his Nationality, his relatively inferior rank and his lack of wealth.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

John D. Rockefeller's income is estimated to be $27,000 daily.

Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, is a man of considerable private means.

Dr. Jameson, the invader of the Transvaal, is commonly known as "Dr. Jim" in that country.

Cecil Rhodes's friends say that he will never be satisfied until he is the President of a United South Africa.

M. Bourgeois, France's Premier, is an amateur sculptor of considerable talent, and spends much of his leisure time in modelling.

The new Russian Ambassador to the United States, M. Kotzebue, is of German stock, and has spent a period of service in the Russian navy.

Sir Augustus Hemming, the new Governor of British Guiana, though fifty-four years old, is an active cricketer, playing with the Incogniti Club on its annual tours.

Colonel Charles King, the military novelist, is a handsone, soldierly man of about fifty, with gray hair and mustache and the bronzed complexion of a frontiersman.

Word has reached Germany from New Guinea that Otto Ehlers, the famous German traveler, was drowned recently with forty-three of his men in a river of that country.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to visit the Czar of Russia at St. Petersburg in May. He will go thence to Moscow, where the coronation of the Czar will take place.

Lord Dunleath, who has just died, made an immense fortune dealing in Irish linens, and got his title in consequence. More than a year ago he handed over all his property to his children.

Francis Schlatter, the Denver healer, was committed to a lunatic asylum in his youth in Switzerland, having lost his mind puzzling over perpetual motion. He was twice in confinement.

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, is not such a pardoner after all that has been said about it. Statistics show that for twenty years past his predecessors have pardoned four convicts to his three.

Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, who has been forced into considerable prominence recently by reason of his office of British Agent in the Transvaal, is a native of Cape Town and belongs to a leading Dutch-Afrikander family.

President Kruger, of the South African Republic, lost the thumb of his left hand while he was a boy. He was out hunting, when his gun burst and shattered the thumb. He calmly took out his jackknife and cut what was left of the member off at the joint, after which he tied his hand up as best he could and went home.

Emperor William of Germany is at present conducting negotiations for the purchase of an old peasant's hut, full of antiquities, now owned by a dealer in Copenhagen. It dates back to the time of Frederick II., of Denmark, who died in 1588. Over 50,000 crowns were offered for it by a Dane, but the Emperor must pay more.

Baron Von der Goltz Pasha, who in 1888 left the Prussian service, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, for the purpose of reorganizing the Turkish army, having resigned from the Turkish service, has been restored to the Prussian army as a Lieutenant-General and appointed to the command of the Fifth military division, with headquarters at Posen.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Spokane, Wash., has two colored policemen.

The New York City police have orders to stop all people whistling on the street after midnight, and compel them to keep quiet.

Owensboro, Ky., owing to a telephone war, has got a rate of $1 a month for telephones in residences, and the company says that it pays.

Motormen on the electric street cars in Danbury, Conn., have been supplied with veils to protect their faces from cold and driving snow.

It is related at Taunton, Mass., that at a club house in that town, a few nights ago, a young man found thirty-six pearls in one oyster he was trying to eat.

An American named Simpson reports that he traveled for six days in the Mohammedan country of Western China, and saw nothing but deserted and burning villages.

A Mascoutah (Ill.) preacher sued a member of his church for $35, his subscription to the support of the church. The court gave the preacher a verdict for the amount and costs.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Dubuque, Iowa, have been indicted for voting themselves an increase of salary, contrary to the charter. The penalty is $500 and a year in jail.

The street car companies of Detroit, Mich., offer to sell seven tickets for a quarter, but the Mayor demands eight for a quarter, with transfers, and says that he will veto any other arrangement.

A wealthy resident of Tacoma, Wash., recently brought in two Chinese servants, but the people made so vigorous a kick that the Celestials had to be sent away, and the town is again free of Chinese.

The number of distilling outfits, including supplies, captured for the month of December in Georgia was ninety-nine. The number captured in Alabama was forty-four. The number of copper stills seized in Georgia for the same month was eighty-four; the number in Alabama, thirty-four.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed the Senate bill authorizing the rector and board of visitors of the University of Virginia to issue $200,000 of bonds for the purpose of repairing the loss sustained by that institution by the fire of October 27, 1895.

A feature of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which will open at Nashville, September 1, 1896, will be a steel tower 300 feet high, with a great revolving crown of incandescent lights on top. As the crown revolves the lights will spell in dissolving shades the words, "Tennessee Centennial, 1896."

BRAZIL WARSHIP FOR TRINIDAD.

Argentina to Join Her Neighbor Republic in Opposing England.

The Brazilian cruiser Benjamin Constant has sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with sealed orders. Her destination is Trinidad, and if the island is deserted and not occupied by the British she is to land a force. If the island is not deserted and the landing of men is resisted the cruiser is to return to Rio Janeiro for further orders.

The Argentine Government has cancelled the concession granted the English Cable Company to land at La Plata, on the ground that the company had failed to secure rightfully the other landing points necessary for its successful operation. This action, it is understood, is taken in concert with Brazil, and has a direct bearing upon the Trinidad Island dispute. Argentina denies England's right to the Falkland Islands, and will join Brazil in resisting English claims to those islands and Trinidad.

THEODORE RUNYON DEAD.

American Ambassador to Berlin Suddenly Expires of Heart Failure.

Theodore Runyon, the American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Germany, died of heart failure at Berlin.

Theodore Runyon was born at Somerville, in Somerset County, N. J., October 25, 1822. He came of a Huguenot family which was driven out of France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In early life he lived

THEODORE RUNYON.

in Bound Brook. He received a preparatory education at Plainfield, and finally entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1842. He began the study of law in 1842 in the office of Asa Whitehead in Newark, and in 1846 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and three years later as counselor. In 1853 he was made City Attorney, and in 1856 City Counselor in Newark. After serving eight years as counsel he was elected Mayor of Newark in 1864 for a term of two years on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Runyon was appointed in 1856 by Governor Price a Commissioner to revise and codify the militia laws, and in the following year he was appointed a Brigadier-General and soon afterward Major-General, commanding the New Jersey National Guard. In 1860 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President in the Electoral College. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 General Runyon was placed in command of the New Jersey brigade of volunteers.

Mr. Runyon practiced law in Newark from 1887 to March, 1893, when President Cleveland appointed him Ambassador to Berlin. Mr. Runyon was a millionaire.

The appointment of Mr. Runyon as Ambassador to Germany was a great surprise. He was pleased with the unsought honor and promptly accepted it. He was one of the most popular men who ever represented the United States abroad. A widow, two sons and three daughters survive Mr. Runyon. One of the daughters is the wife of a New York banker. One of the sons also lives in New York.

TWO NEW UTAH SENATORS.

Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown Are Added to the Republican Side.

Arthur Brown and Frank J. Cannon, the new members of the United States Senate from Utah, have increased the Republican strength in the upper branch of Congress. A short sketch of their careers follows:

ARTHUR BROWN.
(United States Senator from Utah).

Arthur Brown is fifty-three years of age, and was born near Kalamazoo, Mich. He was graduated from Ann Arbor, and practiced law in Michigan with much success from 1863 until 1879, when he came to Utah and at once took a position as one of the leaders of the bar. He was one of the founders of the Republican party of Utah, and has been active in politics since. He is aggressive and fearless, and will champion the coinage of free silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

FRANK J. CANNON.
(United States Senator from Utah.)

Frank J. Cannon, the junior Senator, is a Mormon, the son of George Q. Cannon, of the Mormon Church. He was born in San Francisco, but spent most of his life in Utah. He took up journalism when a young man, and was connected with the San Francisco Chronicle. Afterward he became editor of the Ogden Standard, and his home is in that city.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Senate Committee on Commerce ordered a favorable report on a bill of Senator Frye for the repeal of the law exempting certain vessels from tonnage taxes. Under this bill Germany will be made to pay this Government about $60,000 a year.

R. C. Jackson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in New York, has been superseded in that position by Victor J. Bradley.

John Tyler, son of President John Tyler, died in Washington.

The last diplomatic dinner of the season was given by Secretary and Mrs. Olney.

The House met for the first pension session of the Fifty-fourth Congress at 8 o'clock p. m. Thirteen bills received favorable consideration.

Ex-President Harrison paid a visit of courtesy to President Cleveland at the White House.

John A. Mason, of New York City, was nominated by the President to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York. The nomination was sent to the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Colonel Coppinger to be Brigadier General. This action was taken by the unanimous vote of the committee.

The National Woman Suffrage Convention began its session in Washington.

Secretary Herbert decided that he would direct the preliminary acceptance of the torpedo boat Ericsson, subject to another dock trial, the sum of $16,000 to be deducted, however, from the contract price for failure to complete the vessel within the required time.

Senator Wolcott in a speech on the Monroe doctrine criticised the President and Congress for their attitude on the Venezuelan question.

A resolution urging the European Powers that signed the Berlin treaty to protect Christians in Turkey was introduced in the Senate.

Prominent free silver men from all over the country held a conference in Washington and decided to await the action of Congress on the money question before determining whether to hold a National convention or not.

In the House the Urgent Deficiency bill was passed.

Mr. Call introduced in the Senate resolutions charging that two Americans had been arrested and imprisoned by the Spaniards in Havana, and calling for reports of consuls on the war in Cuba.

The House Committee on Elections No. 2, to which was referred the contest of Timothy J. Campbell against Henry C. Miner for the seat in Congress for the Ninth New York District, ordered a report awarding the seat to Mr. Miner.

Mr. Hardy, of Indiana, offered in the House a resolution which revives the grade of Lieutenant-General, in order to recognize the distinguished services of Major-General N. A. Miles. The law reviving the grade is to expire on the retirement of General Miles.

Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, in a letter which was submitted to the House, explained his speeches in Boston, England, and Edinburgh, for which his impeachment was proposed. He says his speeches in Edinburgh and Boston were "merely expressions of personal views," and that they were post-prandial and kindly.

Domestic.

Miss Ida J. Hart, principal of the Centre School in Huntington, Conn., noticed a few days ago a slight swelling on her face. A physician found it was a carbuncle. She became unconscious and died in the night. It is supposed her brain was affected.

John H. Goodwin, a rich Alabama planter, crazed by religion, killed his wife and himself.

The contracting tailors of New York City, who locked out their employes rather than submit to union rules, made a complete concession of every point demanded by the men.

Albert Tollis, of Brook, Ind., has been lodged in jail to prevent his being lynched. Tollis was annoyed by the crying of his eight months' old baby. He seized it and squeezed its head between his knees until the child died.

William H. Raynor, of Rockville Centre, Conn., poor, in love, and out of employment, went to his mother's grave, knelt there, and shot himself dead.

Mrs. J. H. Worman, of New York, wife of one of the owners of Outing, committed suicide by shooting. She was despondent because her son was a helpless invalid.

In New York City William Foster, Jr., assigned to his son, Pell W. Foster. The liabilities are estimated at $400,000, with assets in excess of that sum.

Peter Relyea, who superintended the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, the Martyred President, died at his home in Brooklyn. He was born at New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., October 15, 1815.

At Waukegan, Ill., Daniel Core shot and killed John Dillon in Justice Shotwell's court, the bullet that ended Dillon's life being intended for Joseph Backer, a neighbor, with whom Core had had a great deal of trouble over money and other matters.

The Mallory Line steamship Alamo went ashore on Pelican Shoals, near Key West, Fla.

George L. Wellington, the Republican caucus nominee, was formally elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature.

It is believed that Miss Mary Elizabeth Hills starved to death in her lonely home at Mamaroneck, N. Y., instead of having been murdered as was at first supposed.

Several Ohio State Senators were indicted at Columbus on charges made by ex-Governor Campbell in his campaign speeches.

Minnie Swanger, thirteen years old, of Altoona, Penn., poisoned four persons in revenge for being accused of theft.

Commissioner Wright, of the Department of Correction, removed Warden Fallon, of the Tombs, New York City, as a result of the hearing on the charges preferred against him.

Governor Morton sent a special message to the New York Legislature urging extreme economy in appropriations of public money.

Two Hungarian boys, aged three and four years, were killed at a crossing near Bound Brook, N. J., by the Easton express. The children were walking on the track.

Foreign Notes.

The death of Lord Leighton, the celebrated British painter, and President of the Royal Academy, is announced.

Japan is placing orders for ten warships and plants for two dockyards with builders on the Tyne and Clyde.

General Weyler, the newly appointed Captain-General of Cuba, sailed from Spain for Havana, together with a cavalry force 1000 strong. A large crowd witnessed the embarkation of the General and the troops.

A revolution of small but irritating character is agitating Carabobo, Venezuela, and causing some solicitude at Caracas.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	19,965
Condensed milk, gals.....	191
Cream, gals.....	343

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....$	—	@$	20
Firsts.....	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds.....	15	@	17
State—Fancy.....	—	@	19
Thirds to firsts.....	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery.....	12	@	17
Western Dairy.....	—	@	—
Factory, firsts.....	—	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10	@	10¼
Full cream, good to prime..	9¼	@	9¾
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	3¼	@	5½
Part skims, small.....	5	@	6
Full skims.....	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	18	@	19
Jersey—Fancy.....	19	@	20
Western—Prime to choice....	17½	@	18
Southern—Best.....	17	@	17½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box.....	3	@	5 00
Grapes, Concord, ₱ basket...	—	@	—
State, ₱ basket.....	6	@	10
Apples, Up-river, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	2 25
Greening.....	1 75	@	2 50
Baldwin.....	2 00	@	2 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	6 00	@	9 50
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 50
Medium, 1895, choice.....	1 32½	@	1 35
Pea, 1895, choice.....	1 32½	@	1 35
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	1 20	@	1 22½
White kidney, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 55
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	—	@	1 95
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	80
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	8½	@	9
1895, common to fair.....	4	@	6¼
Pacific Coast, choice.....	8	@	8½
Good to prime.....	6½	@	7½
Old odds.....	1½	@	2½
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	95	@	1 00
Clover mixed.....	70	@	77½
Straw—Long rye.....	80	@	85
Oat.....	—	@	—
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	7½	@	8
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	5	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	60	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair.....	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	10	@	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers.....	12	@	15
Western, dry picked.....	8	@	9
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ lb.....	10	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb.....	8	@	12
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 75	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents.....	4 20	@	4 25
Spring Patents.....	3 55	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	74
May.....	—	@	68½
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	36
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	25¾
Track, White.....	25	@	28
Rye.....	42	@	45
Barley.....	35	@	47
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	—	@	—
Clover.....	—	@	—
Lard—City steam.....	5.50c	@	5.60c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6¼	@	8
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	7	@	11
Country dressed.....	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 87½	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 00	@	5 40
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 20	@	4 60
Dressed.....	4½	@	6½

CAMPOS'S WORK IN CUBA.

His Successes and Defeats and How They Were Brought About.

The action of the citizens of Havana in calling for the removal of General Martinez Campos from the head of the Spanish army in Cuba is hailed by the friends of the rebels as denoting the utter collapse of the Spanish campaign and the ultimate triumph of General Maximo Gomez and his aids.

When the present revolution began General Campos was called upon to put it down. He had just returned from a victorious campaign in Africa. General Campos reached Cuba on April 11, 1895, with 12,000 troops. He found the Spanish soldiers on the island in a miserable condition. One-half were working as laborers on plantations owned by the officers. Everything had been misrepresented. Even the Government had been deceived as to the condition of the troops and the forts. The forts were wrecks. There were no roads. Paths had been "blazed," and these were put down on the Government maps as roads, but often when General Campos and his men tried to follow the enemy over these roads they found themselves hemmed in in a dense forest, surrounded by rebels.

While he was endeavoring to destroy the rebels in Bayamo Ruloff and Sanchez landed in the west. Disappointments and disaster made his generals restless and impatient over his pacific policy. Some of them undertook a different course and shot prisoners. For this General Salcedo was sent back to Spain.

The situation grew worse, Campos was forced to retreat from Cienfuegos to Santa Clara, to Colon, to Jovellanos, and thence to Coleseo. There he met his Waterloo.

He would have won at Coleseo but for the death of his bugler. He had Gomez in check and his line was pouring a deadly fire into the insurgents. He ordered the bugler to sound a charge on Gomez's flank. While the bugler was riding to discharge the command he was shot and killed.

Campos waited for the charge. During the delay the rebels were reinforced and broke the Spanish line. Campos tried a flank movement, but the insurgents set fire to the sugar cane fields and placed the burning cane between them and the Spaniards. This demoralized the Spanish troops, who fell back.

A mutiny of the volunteers, the meeting of the business men and political leaders of Havana quickly followed. These were precipitated by the march of Gomez almost to the gates of Havana.

The raid of Antonio Maceo through Pinar del Rio, the continued presence of Gomez's army in Havana province, and the appearance of Jose Maceo and Rabi, with a formidable army, on the borders of Matanzas and its progress westward to meet Gomez gave additional terror to the citizens of Havana.

Concentrating Soldiers Quickly.

New York's militia, 13,000 strong, can be mobilized within twelve hours.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Power of Example."

TEXT: "An Abimelech took an ax in his hand and cut down a bough from the trees and took it and laid it on his shoulder and said unto the people that were with him: 'What ye have seen me do make haste and do as I have done.' And all the people likewise cut down every man his bough."—Judges ix., 48.

Abimelech is a name malodorous in Bible history and yet full of profitable suggestion. Buoys are black and uncomely, but they tell where the rocks are. The snake's rattle is hideous, but it gives timely warning. From the piazza of my summer home night by night I saw a lighthouse fifteen miles away, not placed there for adornment, but to tell mariners to stand off from that dangerous point. So all the iron-bound coast or moral danger is marked with Saul and Herod and Rehoboam and Jezebel and Abimelech. These bad people are mentioned in the Bible not only as warnings, but because there were sometimes flashes of good conduct in their lives worthy of imitation. God sometimes drives a very straight nail with a very poor hammer.

The city of Schechem had to be taken, and Abimelech and his men were to do it. I see the dust rolling up from their excited march. I hear the shouting of the captains and the yell of the besiegers. The swords clack sharply on the parrying shields, and the vociferation of two armies in death grapple is horrible to hear. The battle goes on all day, and as the sun is setting Abimelech and his army cry "Surrender!" to the beaten foe, and, unable longer to resist, the city of Shechem falls, and there are pools of blood and dissevered limbs and glazed eyes looking up beggingly for mercy that war never shows, and dying soldiers with their head on the lap of mother or wife or sister, who have come out for the last offices of kindness and affection, and a groan rolls across the city, stopping not, because there is no spot for it to rest, so full is the place of other groans. A city wounded! A city dying! A city dead! Wail for Shechem, all ye who know the horrors of a sacked town.

As I look over the city I find only one building standing, and that is the temple of the god Berith. Some soldiers outside of the city in a tower, finding that they can no longer defend Shechem, now begin to look out for their own personal safety, and they fly to this temple of Berith. They go within the door, shut it, and they say: "Now we are safe. Abimelech has taken the whole city, but he cannot take this temple of Berith. Here we shall be under the protection of the gods." O Berith, the god, do your best now for these refugees. If you have eyes, pity them. If you have hands, help them. If you have thunderbolts, strike for them. But how shall Abimelech and his army take this temple of Berith and the men who are there fortified? Will they do it with the sword? Nay. Will they do it with the spear? Nay. With the battering ram rolled up by hundred armed strength crashing against the walls? Nay. Abimelech marches his men to a wood in Zalmon. With his ax he hews off a limb of a tree and puts that limb upon his shoulder, and then he says to his men, "You do the same."

They are obedient to their commander. There is a struggle as to who shall have axes. The whole wood is full of bending boughs, and the crackling and the hacking, and the cutting, until every one of the host has a limb of a tree cut down, and not only that, but has put it on his shoulder just as Abimelech showed him how. Are these men all armed with the tree branch? The reply comes, "All armed." And they march on. Oh, what a strange army, with that strange equipment! They come up to the foot of the temple at Berith, and Abimelech takes his limb of a tree and throws it down, and the first platoon of soldiers come up, and they throw down their branches, and the second platoon; and the third, until all around about the temple of Berith there is a pile of tree branches. The Shechemites look out from the window of the temple upon what seems to them childish play on the parts of their enemies. But soon the flints are struck, and the spark begins to kindle the brush, and the flame comes up all through the pile, and the red elements leap to the casement, and the woodwork begins to blaze, and one arm of flame is thrown up on the right side of the temple, and another arm of flame is thrown up on the left side of the temple, until they clasp their lurid palms under the wild night sky, and the cry of "Fire!" within and "Fire" without announces the terror, and the strangulation, and the doom of the Shechemites, and the complete overthrow of the temple of the god Berith. Then there went up a shout, long and loud, from the stout lungs and swarthy chests of Abimelech and his men as they stood amid the ashes and the dust crying, "Victory, victory!"

Oh, my friends, the gospel is not a syllogism; it is not casuistry; it is not polemics, or the science of squabbles. It is blood red fact; it is warm hearted invitation; it is leaping, bounding, flying good news; it is efflorescent with all light; it is rubescent with all summery glow; it is arborescent with all sweet shade. I have seen the sun rise on Mount Washington, and from the Tiptop House, but there was no beauty in that compared with the dayspring from on high when Christ gives light to a soul. I have heard Parepa sing, but there was no music in that compared with the voice of Christ when He said, "Thy sins are forgiven thee; go in peace." Good news! Let every one cut down a branch of this tree of life and wave it. Let him throw it down and kindle it. Let all the way from Mount Zalmon to Shechem be filled with the tossing joy. Good news! This bonfire of the gospel shall consume the last temple of sin, and will illumine the sky with apocalyptic joy, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners. Any new plan that makes a man quit his sin, and that prostrates a wrong, I am as much in favor of as though all the doctors, and the bishops, and the archbishops, and the synods, and the academical gownsmen of Christianity sanctioned it. The temple of Berith must come down, and I do not care how it comes.

I saw last summer, near the beach, a wrecker's machine. It was a cylinder with some holes at the side, made for and thrusting in of some long poles with strong leverage, and when there is any vessel in trouble or going to pieces in the offing, the wreckers shoot a rope out to the suffering men. They grasp it, and the wreckers turn the cylinder, and the rope winds around the cylinder, and those who are shipwrecked are saved. So at your feet, to-day, there is an influence with a tremendous leverage. The rope attached to it swings far out into the billowy future. Your children, your children's children and all the generations that are to follow will grip that influence and feel the long reaching pull long after the figures on your tombstone are so near worn out that the visitor cannot tell whether it was 1896 or 1796 or 1696 that you died.

Still further I learn from this subject the advantage of concerted action. If Abimelech had merely gone out with a tree branch, the work would not have been accomplished, or if ten, twenty or thirty men had gone, but when all the axes are lifted and all the sharp edges fall, and all these men carry each his tree branch down and threw it about the temple, the victory is gained—the temple falls. My friends, where there is one man in the church of God at this day shouldering his whole duty there are a great many who never lift an ax or swing a bough. It seems to me as if there were ten drones in every hive to one busy bee; as though there were twenty sailors sound asleep in the ship's hammocks to four men on the stormy deck. It seems as if there were 50,000 men belonging to the reserve corps, and only 1000 active combatants. Oh, we all want our boats to get over to the golden sands, but the most of us are seated either in the prow or in the stern, wrapped in our striped shawl, holding a big handled sunshade, while others are blistered in the heat and pull until the oarlocks groan and the blades bend till they snap. Oh, you religious sleepyheads, wake up! You have lain so long in one place that the ants and caterpillars have begun to crawl over you! What do you know, my brother, about a living gospel made to storm the world? Now, my idea of a Christian is a man on fire with zeal for God, and if your pulse ordinarily beats sixty times a minute when you think of other themes and talk about other themes, if your pulse does not go up to seventy-five or eighty when you come to talk about Christ and heaven, it is because you do not know the one, and have a poor chance of getting to the other.

In a former charge one Sabbath I took into the pulpit the church records, and I laid them on the pulpit and opened them and said: "Brethren here are the church records. I find a great many of you whose names are down here are off duty." Some were afraid I would read the names, for at that time some of them were deep in the worst kind of oil stocks and were idle as to Christian work. But if ministers of Christ to-day should bring the church records into the pulpit and read, oh, what a flutter there would be! There would not be fans enough in church to keep the cheeks cool. I do not know but it would be a good thing if the minister once in awhile should bring the church records in the pulpit and call the roll, for that is what I consider every church record to be—merely a muster roll of the Lord's army—and the reading of it should reveal where every soldier is and what he is doing.

Suppose in military circles on the morning of battle the roll was called, and out of 1000 men only 100 men in the regiment answered. What excitement there would be in the camp! What would the colonel say? What high talking there would be among the captains and majors and the adjutants. Suppose word came to headquarters that these delinquents excused themselves on the ground that they had overslept themselves, or the morning was damp and they were afraid of getting their feet wet, or that they were busy cooking rations. My friends, this is the morning of the day of God Almighty's battle. Do you not see the troops? Hear ye not all the trumpets of heaven and all the drums of hell? Which side are you on? If you are on the right side, to what cavalry troop, to what artillery service, to what garrison duty do you belong? In other words, in what Sabbath school do you teach? In what prayer meeting do you extort? To what penitentiary do you declare eternal liberty? To what almshouse do you announce the riches of heaven? What broken bone of sorrow have you ever set? Are you doing nothing? Is it possible that a man or woman sworn to be a follower of Jesus Christ is doing nothing? Then hide the horrible secret from the angels. Keep it away from the book of judgment. If you are doing nothing, do not let the world find it out, lest they charge your religion with being a false face. Do not let your cowardice and treason be heard among the martyrs about the throne, lest they forget the sanctity of the place and denounce your betrayal of that cause for which they agonized and died.

May the eternal God rouse us all to action! As for myself, I feel I would be ashamed to die now and enter heaven until I have accomplished something more decisive for the Lord that bought me. Oh, brethren, how swiftly the time goes by! It seems to me as if the years had gained some new power of locomotion—a kind of speed electric.

The temple of Berith is very broad, and it is very high. It has been going up by the hands of men and devils, and no human engineering can demolish it, but if the 70,000 ministers of Christ in this country should each take a branch of the tree of life, and all their congregations should do the same, and we should march on and throw these branches around the great temples of sin and worldliness and folly, it would need no match or coal or torch of ours to touch off the pile, for, as in the days of Elijah, fire would fall from heaven and kindle the bonfire of Christian victory over demolished sin.

Still further, I learn from this subject the danger of false refuges. As soon as these Schechemites got into the temple they thought they were safe. They said: "Berith will take care of us. Abimelech may batter down everything else. He cannot batter down this temple where we are now hid." But very soon they heard the timbers crackling, and they were smothered with smoke, and they miserably died. I suppose every person in this audience this moment is stepping into some kind of refuge. Here you step in the tower of good works. You say, "I shall be safe in this refuge." The battlements are adorned; the steps are varnished; on the wall are pictures of all the suffering you have alleviated, and all the schools you have established, and all the fine things you have ever done. Up in that tower you feel you are safe. But hear you not the tramp of your unpardoned sins all around the tower? They each have a match. You are kindling the combustible material. You feel the heat and the suffocation. Oh, may you leap in time, the gospel declaring, "By the deeds of the law shall no flesh living be justified."

"Well," you say, "I have been driven out of that tower. Where shall I go?" Step into this tower of indifference. You say, "If this tower is attacked, it will be a great while before it is taken." You feel at ease. But there is an Abimelech with ruthless assault coming on. Death and his forces are gathering around, and they demand that you surrender everything, and they clamor for your overthrow, and they throw their skeleton arms in the window, and with their iron fists they beat against the door, and while you are trying to keep them out you see the torches of judgment kindling, and every forest is a torch and every mountain a torch and every sea a torch, and while the Alps and Pyrenees and Himalayas turn into a live coal, blown redder and redder by the whirlwind breath of a God omnipotent, what will become of your refuge of lies?

"But," says some one, "you are engaged in a very mean business, driving us from tower to tower." Oh, no. I want to tell you of a Gibraltar that never has been and never will be taken, of a wall that no satanic assault can scale, of a bulwark that the judgment earthquakes cannot budge. The Bible refers to it when it says, "In God is thy refuge, and underneath thee are the everlasting arms." Oh, fling yourself into it. Tread down unceremoniously everything that intercepts you. Wedge your way there. There are enough hounds of death and peril after you to make you hurry. Many a man has perished just outside the tower with his foot on the step, with his hand on the latch. Oh, get inside. Not one surplus second have you to spare. Quick! Quick! Quick!

A Spanish General in Cuba gets $9000 a month.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 2.

Lesson Text: "The Power of Jesus," Luke v., 17-26—Golden Text: Luke v., 24—Commentary.

17. "And it came to pass on a certain day as He was teaching that there were Pharisees and doctors of the law sitting by, which were come out of every town of Galilee and Judea and Jerusalem, and the power of the Lord was present to heal them." The title of this lesson is "The Power of Jesus," and it is seen in this chapter in the draft of fishes, the healing of the leper and of the paralytic, but specially in the forgiveness of sins. As He was teaching on this particular occasion the house was full of leading and influential religious people, but He, the humble carpenter of Nazareth in their estimation, thought not of their opinion and so, as always, pleasing the Father, He preached the word unto them (Mark ii., 2). Although the power of the Lord was present to heal, they had come not to be healed, nor to be blessed, and they got neither.

18. "And, behold, men brought in a bed a man which was taken with a palsy, and they sought means to bring him in and to lay him before Him." The Pharisees and doctors needed no help, in their own estimation, but here is a poor, afflicted, helpless man sadly needing help and very conscious of it. There is a saying that "God helps those who help themselves," but the whole story and teaching of Scripture are to the effect that "God helps those who cannot help themselves"—the utterly helpless and hopeless, humanly speaking, as the lepers, the blind, the dumb, the deaf and the paralyzed, and such as could give Him no recompense but themselves in gratitude for His loving kindness.

19. "They went upon the house top and let him down through the tiling, with his couch, into the midst before Jesus." Their sympathy was practical, they were very persevering, they manifested their faith by their works. It may be that each of the four had himself been healed of some infirmity and therefore they could truly sympathize with their friend, and having each for himself seen and known the power of Jesus they knew that could they only get him to Jesus the thing would be done.

20. "And when He saw their faith, He said unto them, Man, thy sins are forgiven thee." We read in Math. viii., 8-13, of the faith that said, "Speak the word only and my servant shall be healed," and without even seeing the sick one Jesus healed him. The faith of these men seems hardly so great as that of the centurion, but it was real faith in Jesus, though different in degree, and it pleased the Lord. "Without faith it is impossible to please Him (Heb. xi., 6). The man was brought to be healed of his palsy, but Jesus, like a skillful physician, sees the true source of his troubles and begins the cure at the fountain head. Not all sickness is the direct result of individual sin, but sometimes it is so, as in John v., 14.

21. "Who can forgive sins but God alone?" Thus reasoned the scribes and Pharisees as they heard the words of Jesus to the sick man. We may imagine their consternation and possibly scowls and anger as they saw the roof broken up over their heads. Contrast the perfect calm of Jesus, unmoved by having his discourse interrupted, or by the disturbance overhead, or by the hatred in their hearts, the very essence of peace and quietness, He who said to winds and waves, "Peace, be still!" was Himself always peaceful and still, for He lived in the presence of God, the God of peace.

22. "But when Jesus perceived their thoughts He, answering, said unto them, What reason ye in your hearts?" It is written of Him, "I know the things that come into your mind every one of them" (Ezek xi., 5). He understandeth even the imagination of the thoughts of the heart (I Chron. xxviii., 9). He understands our thought afar off (Ps. cxxxix., 2). It is a great comfort to a sincere heart that trusts in Him that He can read the heart and that He thoroughly understands us. It is, on the contrary, anguish to the unsaved when they allow themselves to think of it that their every thought is known to the searcher of hearts. See Jer. xvii., 10.

23. "Whether it is easeir to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee, or to say, Rise up and walk?" An ordinary physican may effect a cure for the body; but only God can heal the soul. One has said that the work of creation was completed in six days, but the work of redemption kept the Son of God on earth for over thirty-three years. Concerning the first, He spake and it was done, but to accomplish the second God became man and suffered indescribable agony of body and soul for our sins. To forgive sins is surely the greatest work, for it cost God the most.

24. "The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins." Therefore the Son of Man is none other than the Son of God, even God Himself. Instead of saying, as their unbelief said, "Who can forgive sins but God alone?" faith would have said, "He forgiveth sins, therefore He must be our God," according to Isa. xliii., 25. What a joy that He still forgives sins! I have been glad for twenty-two years that He has forgiven my sins, and I first saw it in I John ii., 12. I have had no dream or vision about it, but I believe God. I rest in the finished work of the Lord Jesus Christ and just take Him at His word. I believe also that as truly as He redeems the soul He will in due time redeem the body.

25. "And immediately he rose up before them and took up that whereon he lay and departed to his own house, glorifying God." We read at least seven times in this gospel "of glorifying God." The shepherds glorified God when they had seen the babe in the manger, the people glorified God when they had seen the widow's son raised to life, the woman who was bowed down eighteen years glorified God when she was made straight, one of the ten lepers glorified God, the blind man glorified God and the Roman centurion glorified God (ii., 20; v., 25, 26; viii., 16; xiii., 13; xvii., 15; xviii., 43; xxiii., 47). We glorify God when we believe in Jesus Christ, when we make it manifest to others that we have confidence in Him, and do actually trust Him, when we, by patience and meekness, by love and joy and long suffering and kindness, make it very plain to others that Christ Himself is living in us and that we belong to Him.

26. "And they were all amazed, and they glorified God and were filled with fear, saying, We have seen strange things to-day." They had seen an impossibility, humanly speaking. They had seen the supernatural. They saw a sin sick soul made clean and whole, a sick body made well, and they saw a preacher undisturbed by an interrupted discourse, or by the anger of the influential people in His audience. All these things were supernatural and glorified God, and they glorified God when they acknowledged His hand in the healing of the palsied man.—Lesson Helper.

A Bridge Instead of Ferry Boats.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company propose to build a high bridge over the Detroit River to take the place of the ferry boats, by means of which their trains are now carried across the river. It is estimated that the bridge would cost $4,000,000.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

There are said to be 6,003 pieces in the modern high grade locomotive.

A French scientist says that girls who play on the piano suffer from a great many nervous maladies.

The teeth of fish, like the teeth of most animals, are not fastened to the bone, but are held in sockets.

The tongues of the toad and frog is prehensile. By means of it these animals seize and hold their prey.

The treatise of John Hunter in 1771 is considered the foundation of the science of dentistry in England.

The value of the Australian salt bush upon the alkali lands of California, as food for sheep and cattle, at least, has been denomstrated.

The city of San Leandro, Cal., is going to establish and operate a municipal electric lighting plant, to supply both arc and incandescent lights, for public and private use.

Foreigners who are not bachelors of arts or science are to be excluded from the Paris medical schools, as the laboratories are overcrowded, and even enough subjects for dissecting cannot be obtained.

During 1894, 3,315 patents relating to electricity were granted in Great Britain, United States and Germany. Of these 1,130 were British, being one-twentieth of all British patents, 1,704 were American, and 481 were German.

Two or three months ago, Professor W. H. Hale suggested that the British American and Australasian Associations for the Advancement of Science hold a joint meeting at San Francisco in 1896, and the plan has been favorably received.

We speak of seasoning wood by exposing it to the air and drying out the water. But we never think of seasoning stone, and yet this is as necessary almost as seasoning wood. Every good architect, in making his calculations, takes this into consideration.

The study of earth worms is of recent date, yet at least seventy-five genera are now known, some containing 1000 species. They range in length from one inch to four feet. Their colors are mostly unattractive, but one species is a fine peacock hue, and one is green and pink.

Coffin Bath Tub.

"I wanted a bath in a North Carolina hotel," said a traveling man to a Star writer.

"I rang for the bell boy—there was but one—and when he arrived I asked him if they had a bath tub about the house.

"'Yes, sah; nice ones, sah,' he said.

"'Bring me one.'

"In a few minutes the boy returned, bringing on his shoulder a coffin, with silver-plated handles and a lid all complete.

"'What does that mean?' I asked indignantly.

"'Dat's de bath tub, sah. De landlord used to be in de undertakin' business, sah, and had some coffins when he took dis hotel. His son is a tinner, sah, an' jess lined de coffins with tin. Try it, boss. You'll fin' it berry nice.'

"Conquering my scruples, I opened the lid and found the coffin lined with tin, as stated, and I took the bath, but I didn't feel just right about it."—Washington Star.

Drilling With Life-Saving Apparatus.

Thursday is the day for drilling with beach apparatus. A pole planted in the sand represents the mast of the wrecked ship. The beach apparatus, beach-cart, hawsers, guns, lines, blocks, and buoy are all run out in short time and all the manœuvers gone through with, as if in actually rescuing a crew; from the time the word "action" is spoken by the keeper till the supposed rescued man is brought to the supposed beach, only six minutes have passed! It seems almost incredible, but their training has made all the men models of promptness and obedience. After this drill the crew returns the beach apparatus to the station, leaving everything, as usual, in order.—St. Nicholas.

Gently Put.

She—Don't you think that photograph flatters me?

He—Well, its a speaking likeness, but then we can't believe everything we hear.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A NURSERY SONG.

Oh, Peterkin Pout and Gregory Grout,
Are two little goblins black!
Full oft from my house I have driven them out,
But somehow they still come back.
They clamor up to the Baby's mouth,
And pull the corners down;
They perch aloft on the Baby's brow,
And twist it into a frown,
And one says "Shall!" and the other says "Sha'n't!"
And one says "Must!" and the other says "Can't!"
Oh, Peterkin Pout and Gregory Grout,
I pray you now from my house keep out!

But Samuel Smile and Lemuel Laugh
Are two little fairies light;
They're always ready for fun and chaff,
And sunshine is their delight.
And when they creep into Baby's eyes,
Why, there the sunbeams are;
And when they peep through her rosy lips,
Her laughter rings near and far.
And one says "Please!" and the other says "Do!"
And both together say "I love you!"
So, Lemuel Laugh and Samuel Smile,
Come in, my dears, and tarry awhile!

—Laura E. Richards in St. Nicholas.

TABLE MANNERS FOR CHILDREN.

Drink from the cup—never from the saucer.

Teaspoons are left in the saucer, not in the cup.

Making a noise, either in eating or drinking, is vulgar.

Always cheerfully defer to older people and to guests.

Eat slowly, and do not fill the mouth with large quantities.

Eat the food served, or quietly leave it on the plate without remark.

Avoid drumming with the fingers or feet; it is the height of impoliteness.

If in doubt at any time as to what is proper, follow the example of others of more experience.

Patiently await the coming of your turn; do not follow with the eyes the food served to others.

Never necessarily handle the dishes, or in ony other manner exhibit nervousness or impatience.

Do not feel obliged to "clean up the plate;" especially do not make a laborous display of doing so.

Do not ask for any particular part of a fowl, or similar dish, unless asked your preference; in that csae always indicate sometimes, and if there be really no choice, designate the portion with which the host can most conveniently render service.—New York Telegram.

A DEAD CITY.

He had expected to find a ruined house or two, but before his startled eyes stretched a dead city. In a great bend of the stream, and forming a huge amphitheatre, the cliffs rose glittering and dazzling white a hundred feet or more, when the stone changed to a soft gray brown and went up as high again. Just where the white and brown rock meet at the deepest part of the bend, a colossal bite had been taken out of the face of cliff, forming a great cave. In this space a people, now gone, leaving no record but these silent ruins, had built a most curious and remarkable structure, over five stories high, receding one above the other, until the upper story was far within the shadow of the cave. This was plainly the citadel, or great communal house; for on both sides, following the curve of the white cliff, were the windows and doorways of innumerable cave dwellings, hollowed from the soft tufts of which it was composed. The central building might have been made only a few years ago by same of Honani's own people, so fresh and new it seemed; but both its position and the caves told of a time long ago, when, without any doubt, this was the home of a numerous and prosperous people. In the great bend of the stream had been their fields and high up, secure from dangers, the had lived, loved and died.—St. Nicholas.

And No Cure For It.

Mrs. Waggles—Doesn't your husband suffer dreadfully with rheumatism?

Mrs. Wiggles—Yes, but it's nothing to what the rest of us have to endure.—Somerville Journal.

His Loss.

Tourist (in Oklahoma)—When you drew your bowie and sprang at the stranger who had called you a liar, did he lose his head?

Alkali Ike—Nope; only his ear.—Truth.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Figures on Taxation.

Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta has prepared a report showing the taxes paid last year by the people of Pennsylvania for the maintenance of state, county, city, borough and tonwship governments.

The consolidated returns show that the total amount of taxes collected for the support of the poor was $1,595,755,-93. This amount is levied and collected directly and does not include all money expended for the purpose. There was appropriated during the year from the county treasuries for the support of the poor in counties having almshouses $742,664.06, which added to the amount collected directly makes a total of $2,336-419.99. The amount collected during the year for the construction and repair of streets, roads and bridges was $9,019,-185.77.

In the sixty-six counties making report it is found that the common schools have made necessary the levy and collection of $11, 930,907.91. This does not include the amonnt received by the school districts direct from the state treasurer. The amount of taxes collected for purposes other than those already mentioned, was $25,373,280.87. This includes the amount expended by the several boards of county commissioners for the support of the county governments. The counties making return collected $47,917,140.48 in taxes for all purposes during the year.

Under special subjects of taxation it is found that personal property has been made to pay $2,633,279.33. There have been collected on occupations taxes to the amount of $1,084,828.60. The total amount received during the year from licenses was $4,943,937.65. Of this amount Philadelphia collected $2,484,-181.56 and Allegheny county $993,898.-26.

The total amount of taxes for the year collected on the real estate of railway corporations was $741,293.66. Philadelphia and Pittshurg are the only localities in the state where real estate of railroad corporations is subject to taxation for certain local purposes. The taxes on real estate of corporations other than railways amounted to $1,-863,835.41.

New Engines Ordered Built.

The Altoona *Tribuue* of this morning says: "That more prosperous times have returned to the Pennsylvania railroad shops of this city is shown by the increased size of orders for new engines placed in the various shops. The machine shops have received orders for six class "U" and twelve class "M", while the Juniata shops are ordered to construct eight class "L" and twelve Moguls. The latter type has but recently been designed by local engineers, a single engine of this class being the only one thus far built. Great things are, however, expected of this type, which is designed for hauling fast freight."

State Board of Agriculture.

At the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Harrisburg last week these officers were elected: President, Governor Hastings, ex-officio; first vice president, Louis Piollet, Bradford county; second vice presidents, Samuel Downing, Chester; George G. Hutchinson, Huntingdon; executive committee, J. A. Herr, Clinton; C. Cooper, Lancaster; Gabriel Hiester, Dauphin; J. J. Thomas, Cambria; G. G. Heyburn, Delaware; Jason Saxton, Montgomery, and W. Shinafelt, Clarion; secretary, Thomas J. Edge.

—The Webb City, Mo., *Topic* recently published the following: The lady(?) who yesterday called the attention of another to our patched breeches, whereat they both laughed so heartily, is informed that her husband's bill is not settled. Has been due nearly a year. Don't criticise dress so closely while you are wearing silk with money due us. Tell your husband to send us $40.78 and save the cost of a lawsuit. We need another pair of pants.

Grandmother Wright in Eternity.

On Sunday, January 19, grandmother Wright, one of the oldest citizens of Union township, was called from the scenes of this world to the world beyond where her spirit will make its abode with the God who gave it. She had been in feeble health for about five years, but not until shortly before her decease was she confined to her bed. Mahala Wright, whose maiden name was Greenland, was the daughter of Caleb Greenland, deceased, of Trough Creek valley, where she was born May 17, 1813. At the time of her demise, she was aged 82 years, 8 months and two days. Therefore she was allowed to spend more than the allotted time of man on earth.

About 1832 Mahala Greenland was married to Jordan H. Wright who was also a native of Trough Creek valley. Shortly after their marriage they came to Smith valley in which there were but very few cleared fields at that time. They settled on the "Wright" farm and cleared every foot of it except two small fields. When they cleared enough ground on which to build a house the shriek of the locomotive had never been heard in the Juniata valley and nothing but a "cow path" existed as a road through the valley. From the above it will be seen that the subject of this article remembered when every building in Smith valley and Mapleton was built. When she came to the valley her father gave her two fawn-colored cows both of which were shot through mistake for deer. Grandmother once told the writer that she had counted seventeen deer in their first wheat field, and that more than once she had gone out and chased deer off the grain. Grandmother was a woman who had done much hard work in her younger days, having worked in the field many a day as a farm hand. Her youngest son J. O. Wright, of Huntingdon, has in his possession a sickle which she gave him on her 72d birthday and said she had used it to do her share of the work when fourteen men and women were working in one field. When the writer did his first cradling grain by himself Grandmother came out and bound one sheaf, saying "This is the last sheat I shall ever tie," which it was.

To those with whom she came in contact Grandmother was a kind, sympathizing friend. She was neighborly in the highest sense of the term, having lived to such a goodly old age and during her whole life every body spoke well of her. During her last years on earth until she could no longer read she spent much of her time reading her Bible which she loved dearly. Grandmother was a firm believer in the atoning blood of Christ, hence her love tor the Bible.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wright were born nine sons and one daughter. Two of her sons, the first in infancy and the other, C. G. Wright who died less than one year ago, preceded her to the grave. Her companion took his departure for eternal happiness on May 13, 1878. Those who survive their mother to mourn their loss are: Levi and Abram Wright and Mrs. Ephraim Dell, of Union township; J. Frank Wright, of Cass township; J. T. and A. J. Wright, of Dudley, and W. H. and J. O. Wright, of Huntingdon. Besides these, twenty-two grand-children and ten great-grand-child renlament the loss of Grandmother.

As was mentioned in a previous article in this paper Grandmother gave five of her sons and her son-in-law to the defense of the Union during the Rebellion of '61-65, but she had the pleasure of meeting all at home after the bloody war was over. In the death of Grandmother one more family is motherless, one more Bible lies on the window, one more familiar face is missed on earth and one more spirit is shining in the beyond.

Rev. Stine, of Cassville, preached an excellent funeral sermon from the word as recorded in Philippians 1. 21, where Paul says: "For to me to live *is* Christ, and to die *is* gain." Her remains were interred at Bowmans Chapel cemetry on Monday, Jan. 20th. Farewell Grand mother, we hope to meet you in Glory where friendship has no end. J.G.D.

[Mount Union *Times* please copy.]

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued during the past week by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' Court:

George W. Pheasant, Union township, and Maggie O. Harbaugh, Cass township.

Robert A. Garner and Mary J. Kyler, of Gratton.

Edward T. Drhew and Eleanor B. Fick, of Altoona.

Peter Longacre and Margaret J. Clinger, of Mount Union.

Harry W. Crownover, Brady township, and Rosetta M. Bowser, Penn township.

Charles B. Flasher and Olie M. Kirk, of Cromwell township.

William C. Rinker, Shirley township, and Alinda J. Appleby, Dublin township.

W. M. Roland, Altoona, Pa., and Ida Pheasant, Trough Creek.

G. W. Dunlap and Leah S. Caldwell, Cromwell township.

Rev. Chas. H. Slinghoff, McConnellstown, and Sarah C. Tyson, of Limerick, Montgomery County, Pa.

D. Foster Hood, Grafton, and Emma Belle Rogers, Penn township.

William B. Erwin, Nossville, and Mattie B. Appleby, Shade Gap.

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff Wilson will sell the following properties on Friday, Feb. 14, at one o'clock:

House and lot on Church street, Huntingdon, property of Wm. A. Grimison, owner or reputed owner.

61 acres in Juniata township, property of Enos Ridenhour.

215 acres in Henderson township, property of E. J. Kephart

House and lot in Saltillo, property of W. E. Faulkender.

Two houses and lots in Orbisonia, property of Charles Postlethwaite.

A Matter of Opinion.

A gentleman was greatly surprised and pleased the other day at the reply a lady gave to the question: "Do you plant Vick's Seeds?" Her answer was: "I always plant Vick's seeds in the front yard, but we get cheap seeds in the back yard, which I know is a mistake."

It pays to plant good seeds, and we advise our friends who are thinking of doing anything in this line to send 10 cents for Vick's Floral Guide for 1896. This amount may be deducted from the first order. James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are the pioneers in this line.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENtion.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate in Huntingdon county for delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the rules of the party in Huntingdon county and the eighteenth Congressional district.
JERE B. REX.
Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of W. H. Rex, deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of William H. Rex, late of Mapleton borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JERE B. REX,
1-22-f. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

(Assigned Estate of J. L. Wilt.)

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to make distributions of the funds in the hands of S. O. Fraker, assignee of J. L. Wilt, of Orbisonia, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 408 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday February 1. 1896, at 1 P. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund will appear or be forever debarred from participating in the same.
RICHARD W. WILLIAMSON,
Jan. 7. 3t. Auditor.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

Happy New Year. In wishing you a happy new year we think that happiness to a great extent is based on prosperity, which depends largely on good judgment. Feeling confident that our line of Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear and Groceries are as complete as any store in the country and that our prices are as low, if not lower, for same quality of goods. I do not hesitate to ask your patronage on strictly business merits.

Unbleached Muslins. I will have a big drive again in a few days on Unbleached Muslins. Look out for them.

Hardware. I am adding to this line every week and expect in the near future to have a full line. I especially call your attention to the Double-bitt Chopping Axe that I handle, which, in quality and price, recommends itself.

Stove Pipe and Tinware. We have a full line of hand made and city Tinware; also, Stove Pipe of the best grade, and we emphatically say we can save you money on these goods. Call and see us and you will verify what we have said.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

STEWART'S.

Great Slaughter In

OVERCOATS.

We do not want to carry over any Overcoats, and in order to make a "CLEAN SWEEP" have decided to sell our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats at wonderfully reduced prices. They must go regardless of cost. Call and examine them. Nothing to lose, all to gain.

Children's Cape Overcoats.

Ages 7 to 12, at half price. Every one of them a great bargain. $4.00, now $2.00. $3.00, now $1.50. $2.00, now $1.00.

Reefer Overcoats

We have a few left which we will sell regardless of cost—size 5 to 10. Parents, this is your opportunity, embrace it while it lasts.

Children's Suits.

From now until Feb. 1, 1896, we will give 20% off on all Children's Knee Pants, suits size 3 to 15, regardless of cost. These are bargains you cannot afford to miss.

Suits that were $5.00 now go at $4.00.
" " $4.00 " " $3 20.
" " $3.00 " " $2.40.

O. L. Stewart,

One Price Cash Clothier,

Cor. 6th and Washington Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at excedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance,
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

What Some of You are Missing.

Men's goods 4-stay Wool Boots, the best Lumbermen's Overs, $1.50 to $1.98.
Men's Lumbermen's Stockings, with best Overs, $1.65.
Men's best Overshoes, 55c.
Ladies', " " 25c. to 38c.
Misses' " " 22c.
Child's " " 16c.
" etra heavy, wool edge, 25c.
Men's first quality Rubber Boots, $2.35.
Men's 4-stay Wool Boots, 65c.
Boys' Overcoats, 98c., and plenty of other bargains.

The above goods are less than the wholesale price.

C. B. CRUM,

King of Low Prices;

SALTILLO, - - PA

CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON

Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House, Furniture, Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 29, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—A full line of fancy ruchings for sale at Mrs. Evans'.

—Braid ornaments for dress and wraps at Mrs. Evans'.

—A nice lot of fancy plush ornaments and fancy cords at Mrs. Evans'.

—Oliver Stever, of Cass township, lost a valuable horse from lung fever.

—Remnants of embroidery and fancy laces at lowest prices at Mrs. Evans'.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—L. C. Corbin, of Juniata township, spent a few days of the past week among his many friends in this place.

—B. F. Baker almost had the thumb of his right hand torn off a few days ago by getting it fast in a wagon wheel.

—Atlantic "A" is the finest flour on the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it and give it a trial. 12-11-h.

—The building occupied by S. M. Jones, of Tyrone, as a furniture store, was completely destroyed by fire last Thursday morning.

—Henry Weight, one of the oldest residents of the county, died at his home in Cromwell township last Saturday He was 85 years of age.

—Atlantic "A" flour is rich in color, rich in strength, makes a big loaf, and is the choicest flour in the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it.

—Watson Taylor, son of John Taylor, of Trough Creek valley, died Sunday night of grippe. He was aged about 23 years. We are without further particulars.

—The *Juniata Herald*, one of our brightest exchanges, appeared last week in an entire new dress. We congratulate Bro. Allison on his evident prosperity.

—Henry Stever, of Hare's valley, who cut his foot with a broad ax on New Years day, was in town last Wednesday the first time since he met with the accident.

—J. W. Chilcote, wife and child, of Altoona, have been visiting during the past week among friends in Smith valley. Mr. Chilcote is employed as a brakeman on the Pittsburg division.

—The borough of Brisbin, Clearfield county, which fifteen years ago was full of life and bustle, is now almost deserted. Good residences can be bought for a song, and hundreds of houses are empty.

—U. G. Pheasant, one of Kipple's live merchants, was in town a short time last Wednesday. He was on his way to Harrisburg as representative of Juniata borough at the meeting of the state board of health.

—An Atkinson's Mills, Mifflin county, woman claims to have made a fine quality of molasses from corn cobs. One who has partaken of the product pronounces it superior to the best maple syrup. That woman is entitled to a bounty.

—The East Broad Top Railroad Company will shortly add an additional heavy locomotive to their rolling stock. The company is doing an excellent coal busines and this addition to their equipment is necessary to the prompt moving of freight.

—Having been stricken with paralysis at the age of 87, Judge Oren K. Farthing, of Greensburg, has ordered workmen to cut down a black walnut tree which he planted forty years ago in front of his mansion "to grow wood for his coffin."

—Judge Gordon, of Clearfield, has granted license to 89 hotels, 13 restaurants, 6 wholesale houses, 5 breweries and 1 distillery. He refused 21 hotels, 4 restaurants and 5 wholesale houses. There are held over 4 applications for hotel license and 1 wholesale.

—Henry Monihen, of Hare's Valley, who has been sorely afflicted with rheumatism during the past year was in town Monday and paid us a pleasant call. We are pleased to note that he is again able to be out and hope for his speedy and complete restoration to health.

—Court was held in Mifflin county last week. But two bills were before the grand jury. They passed upon these, inspected the public buildings and returned home the same day. This is very complimentary to the people of Mifflin county, and a few such terms in this county would give the people of the county cause for rejoicing.

—The Pennsylvania company recently awarded the following contracts for cars: Michigan Penisular Car compay, 600; Missouri Car and Foundry company, 600; Terre Haute Car works, 500; Carlisle Manufacturiing company, 150; and the Middletown car works, 150.

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale J. G. Gillam.

—The following officers of Alexandria castle, No. 150 K. G. E., have been installed for the ensuing term: Sitting Past Chief, J Calvin Laird; Noble Chief, G. W. Lloyd; Vice Chief, B. C. Isenberg; High Priest, James Wilson; Master of Records, C. T. Swoope; Clerk of Exchequer, Wm. E. Henney; Keeper, M. C. Neff; Sir Herald, John Isenberg; Venerable Hermit, Charles Estep; Esquire, A. C. Neff.

—A bill has been introduced in congress by Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, which provides that bicycles shall be regarded as baggage and carried as baggage in ordinary transportation, except that a charge not exceeding 2 mills per mile may be collected. Where a passenger, by written agreement, releases the carrier from liability for damage to the bicycle, no charge shall be made for carrying.

—The breaking of an east bound freight train at Beattie, on the Pittsburg division, caused a wreck which considerably delayed the movement of passenger trains Monday morning. Half a dozen cars, mostly loaded with corn, were broken up and the debris strewed over the tracks. Atlantic express was delayed nearly five hours and other morning trains proportionally. No one was hurt in the wreck.

—The electric locomotive used in hauling freight trains through the belt line tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has proven itself a perfect success. Its drawing power is wonderful and beyond the expectations of its builders, pulling forty-four loaded cars and three steam locomotives up the heavy grade of the tunnel at a speed of twelve miles an hour. It is claimed that no steam locomotive has ever approached this record.

—Mrs. Rebecca Gehrett, relict of Jacob Gehratt, who died of smallpox while in the army, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. A. J. Hamilton, Cassville, on Wednesday of last week. Deceased was aged 86 years, and during nearly the whole of her life was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was a good woman, greatly esteemed by all who knew her. Three sons and two daughters survive her. The remains were interred at Cassville on Saturday.

—David Goodman, an aged and esteemed citizen of Waterstreet, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning from blood poisoning. A short time ago he run a splinter into his finger. It became necessary to amputate the finger but the poison had gone through his system. Deceased was aged about 71 years and was a native of this county. For many years he had been a consistent member of the Dunkard church. His wife, seven daughters and three sons survive him. The remains will be interred at Shafersville tomorrow afternoon.

—Monday afternoon of last week Hayes Holder, of Spruce Creek, aged 46 years, attempted to jump on an eastbound freight train at the Tyrone station, and missing his hold, was thrown under the moving cars and had both legs taken off near the hip joint, and suffered other injuries. He was immediately picked up and taken to the surgical room where Drs. J. B. Lincoln, W. F. Musser and J. M. Gemmill gave prompt attention to his surgical wants. Shortly before 7 o'clock the same evening Mr. Holder died, and the remains were taken to Spruce Creek on Tuesday morning's Sea Shore Express, where they were buried.

—A leopard which was en route to Walter L. Main's circus, at Geneva, Ohio, escaped from his cage in a baggage car of the Pennsylvania westbound train near Kane, Pa., on Monday morning of last week. The baggage and expressmen quidkly cleared out and left the beast in undisputed possession of the car. When the train arrived at Kane the leopard was enjoying a feast of raw oysters, which he had discovered in the car. As no one cared to molest him a freight car was used for the baggage to Erie. The oysters made the leopard sick, and he was captured and returned to his cage by a trainer at Erie with little difficulty.

—There will be given away with The Sunday *Inquirer* of February 2 a toy theatre complete with stage, proscenium arch and a full cast of characters necessary for a reproduction in miniature of that most popular melodrama, "The Still Alarm." Included in the scenes depicted is that of a great building in flames, while all around a complete fire department, with fire engine, patrol, aerial ladder and a large corps of firemen are at work. This is only one of the many thrilling scenes in this tiny presentation of this famous play. The theatre will be found a useful method of entertainment to every member of every household. To prevent disappointment it will be necessary to send in all orders early in the week.

—Greensburg Daily *Tribune:* Saturday afternoon Fred, the 14-year-old son of James Reece, of Paulton, broke through the ice while skating above Roaring Run, and it looked for a time as if the incident would mark the close of his earthly career. He skated into an air hole. A number of young men, among whom were Boyd Fullerton, Lee Young and Frank Newingham, went to his assistance, but for a time were unable to help him. The water at that place is very deep, and thought the fellow managed to keep himself afloat he was growing weaker each moment. Frank Newingham took off his coat and threw it to the boy, who grasped it with his teeth and was pulled out more dead than alive. He was, after considerable effort resuscitated, and is now all right.

A Disastrous Explosion.

The Lewistown *Gazette* gives the following account of the dynamite explosion near that place last Wednesday:

Yesterday morning about 11.45 o'clock a lot of dynamite which was being thawed out by Lawrence Moist at the grading at Bixler's exploded and eleven persons were injured. Moist's left leg was blown off and he was otherwise brused and torn and he died shortly after. A negro by the name of Wade had his left wrist broken and both his legs were badly torn. An Irishman by the name of Thomas Regan was bruised and torn in various parts of his body, and another American whose name we failed to secure, from New Jersey, was hurt on the shoulder and head. These were the most seriously injured, but besides them seven Italians were more or less hurt, the injuries of all appearing as if they had been torn by buckshot, being made apparently by flying cinder and gravel.

A message was sent to town to Dr. Harshbarger stating the seriousness of the accident and requesting him to secure other physicians to aid in attending to the injured. Accordingly he called to his aid Drs. Clarkson, Parcels and Swigart, and the injured having in the meantime been taken to the hospital room at the Junction, the physicians repaired to that point and dressed their wounds.

After being properly attended to five of the men were sent to the hospital at Altoona and four to the Harrisburg hospital, one of the men, the stranger from New Jersey, going home. Mr. Moist's home was near Longfellow, in Bratton township, and his body was sent there for interment after being properly prepared.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, wife of Jonathan Evans, of Todd township, died Saturday morning, January 25, and the remains were interred in the Trough Creek cemetery Sunday. Mrs. Evans was a devout woman, aged 72 years and has been an invalid for about five years. For a long time she had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was of a kind and hospitable disposition. Two brothers, two sisters, her husband, four sons and four daughters survive her. The surviving children are Rev. S. B. Evans, Prof. J. F. Evans, Amos Evans, C. T. Evans, Mrs. Eli Kieth, Mrs. Milton Taylor and Misses Olive and Agnes Evans, all of whom excepting Rev. S. B. Evans, reside in the vicinity of the parental home. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Mid Winter Fair.

The mid-winter fair held at Huntingdon last week was a success. It was more of a financial success than the projectors had anticipated. The attendance each evening was large and Friday and Saturday exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine.

The booths were neatly arranged and the decorations showed excellent taste. The business men of Huntingdon who gave their patronage to the fair have no reason to regret their action as the display as an advertisement was worth considerable to them.

The industrial and civic parade which was to have been held on Friday was postponed until Saturday owing to the inclemency of the weather. Large crowds were attracted from the country and surrounding towns. The parade was very creditable. Immediately after the parade the band contest was held in the Armory. Prof. Thom, of the Reformatory; Ed Bice, of Huntingdon, and William Cullen, of Spruce Creek, acted as judges. The Mapleton, Mount Union and Petersburg bands entered the contest. The prize was awarded to the Petersburg band.

Saturday evening a type-setting contest was held, the contestants being Irvin E. Glant and Howard Kirk. The prize of a composing stick was awarded to Mr. Kirk.

The projectors of the Fair were so well pleased with the success of the venture that they have decided it shall be held annually.

Roland---Pheasant.

Thursday of last week at the home of the bride's parents in Trough Creek Valley Wilbert R. Roland, of Altoona, and Miss Ida Pheasant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pheasant, were united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by Rev. R. H. Stine. Both these young people are highly esteemed and we join their many friends in extending congratulations and best wishes for a long, joyous and prosperous voyage on the sea of life.

Pheasant---Harbaugh.

George W. Pheasant and Miss Odessa Harbaugh were united in marriage Thursday of last week, Rev. Sparks being the officiating clergyman. These yonng people are natives of Trough Creek Valley and have many warm friends who join with us in wishing them all the joys and none of the sorrows incident to married life.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Estate of John Jamison, Deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premsses in Clay township, on

Thursday, January 30, 1896,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Samuel Long, R. W. Hudson, Samuel Moreland, William Bradley and others, containing

139 Atres and 68 Perches,

more or less, it being the same real estate which John Jamison purchased from Jonathan Miller and Samuel B Peters, described in deeds recorded at Huntingdon, Pa, in Deed Book "H," No. 3, pages 289 and 346; and having thereon erected a

Two-story Frame Dwelling House,

frame barn or stable, wagon shed, spring house and other outbuildings. About 100 acres are under cultivation and the balance is in good timber, principally white pine. There is good water at the house and the entire property is well supplied. There are two fine orchards yelding choice fruit.

The farm is only about 1½ miles from Saltillo, convenient to both churches and schools and desirable as a home.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. to be paid incash when the property is struck off, thirty per cent, when the sale is confirmed and deed delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

CATHARINE K. JAMISON,
Administratrix of John Jamison, Dec'd.
K. A. LOVELL, Attorney. 1-8-d.

Ties, - Ties, Ties!

Yes, we will take Rock Oak and White Oak Ties, and will advance goods on them and make prompt returns and payment as soon as they are inspected and paid for. For any further information concerning ties call and see us.

Remember

We carry the largest and most complete stock of merchandise in this part of the county.

Fresh Meat,

Hard, Soft, Cannel COAL

Constantly on hand.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

ST. PAUL RUNS AGROUND.

Accident to the American Liner Off New Jersey's Coast.

STRANDED IN A DENSE FOG.

She Lost Her Bearings at Night While Racing With the Cunarder, Campania and Was Driven Ashore at Long Branch---Her Passengers Safely Transferred---Fast in the Sand.

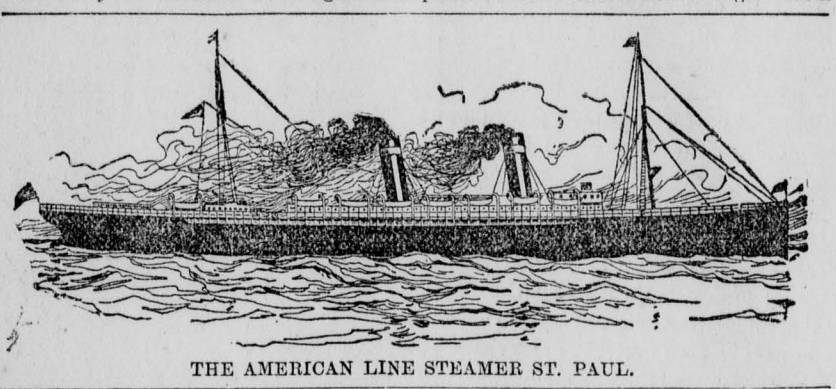
The new American line steamer St. Paul, bound from Southampton to the Port of New York missed her way in a dense fog and storm and went ashore near Long Branch, N. J. Her commander, Captain Jamison, attributed the accident to an error of the leadsman, who, he says, reported seventeen fathoms of water when there were only seven. Her owners thought that she would be floated without serious injury, although it was feared that she would remain fast in the sand for a week or more. Her passengers were safely transferred in the life saving boat, and reached New York City twelve hours after the accident.

Campania and St. Paul, of the rival Cunard and American lines, two of the four greatest ocean passenger steamers in existence, had been hurrying towards New York almost side by side all day, and they plunged together into foggy and thick weather off the New Jersey coast. The Campania, fortunately beaten in the race, barely escaped a disaster similar to the one which befel her rival by a sudden anchoring. Both vessels were miles out of their course. Both captains deny that they were racing, and each denies that he was slashing ahead regardless of anything but speed and trusting to the other, whose lights he could see, to keep in deep water.

The St. Paul went ashore about half-past one o'clock a. m. She struck about four hundred yards off the shore, almost in a direct line with Seaview avenue, East Long Branch, and right in front of the Grand View House.

The vessel had been running on dead reckoning, and at first no one knew where she had struck. The life saving station men at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 flashed their signals and by and by Captain Jamison and the pilot found they were in the vicinity of Long Branch.

The heavy seas struck the vessel again and



THE AMERICAN LINE STEAMER ST. PAUL.

again, and it seemed for the time being that some invisible power was holding her and carrying her in nearer and nearer to the land. The captain quickly found he could do nothing with his ship—she was held as in a vise; she was helpless. It was high tide when she struck, and all the passengers were asleep and remained unconscious of their predicament until 7 o'clock. An hour and a half after the life savers had got their boats out, rigged up the breeches buoy and communication with the shore was established.

The officials of the company were notified, and their tugs, together with Merritt Company's wrecking tugs, were sent down from New York. More life saving boats went to their assistance, and after working until four o'clock in the afternoon all the passengers were transferred to steamers and conveyed to New York City.

There were a total of 256 passengers on the ship when she went ashore. Of these sixty-five were in the first cabin, seventy-one in the intermediate department and 120 in the steerage. Her officers and crew were 400 in number. She carried 200 bags of mail and had $1,300,000 in gold aboard consigned to W. H. Crossman & Company. She also carried 11,000 tons of freight.

While the transfer of these passengers and the mail bags was going on the waves were smashing against the side of the ship and curling and breaking around her bow and stern. It was critical work for the brave life savers. When pulling off with a load they had to dodge, so to speak, the enormous breakers, which seemed to lie in wait for them around either end of the vessel. But the men pulled magnificently and the boats rode the waves like corks.

The news that a big steamer was ashore had spread rapidly. Soon after daybreak hundreds were on the beach. In the afternoon there were 5000 persons viewing the stranded vessel and the fleet of tugs bobbing at a respectful distance from her. These spectators came by train from all the neighboring towns and villages, in carriages, in buggies, on bicycles and in nondescript vehicles. Men, women and children were there.

The sun came out for a time to light up the picture, the wind had gone down, the air was almost balmy and the sunlight reminded one of the coming of spring. But yet the sea would not abate its anger so quickly. It sullenly swept over the beaches, dashed in mighty spray against the bulwark, setting the laughing, chattering throng running from a bath.

One could almost throw a stone from shore to steamer. There was a graceful swinging motion to her bow as the mighty St. Paul defied the waves. And the stately vessel—for stately she looked even in her helplessness—appeared to treat with scorn the curious thousands who came to make a holiday out of her misfortune. Her upper deck was black with people who just as curiously watched the shore crowd.

THE WRECKERS AT WORK.

The Steamer Pulls Herself One Hundred and Sixty Feet.

A strong effort was made to float the ship on the morning after the accident and, as a result of it the stranded steamship was tugged about 160 feet further to the northward, but as the shift in position was in the direction of the shore line, it did not bring the vessel any nearer to deep water, and did not improve her chances of being floated. Three Chapman and three Merritt wrecking boats tugged at the vessel during the early hours. There were fifty powerful tugs opposite the St. Paul ready to give assistance, but they were not utilized. Six immense kedge anchors were planted in the sea about 1000 yards from the stranded vessel. The kedge anchor is a huge mud hook, which, deeply imbedded, is pulled upon by the two forces in opposite directions. The cable that connected the kedge anchors with the steamship was made fast to the drum of the St. Paul's heaviest hoisting engine. This permitted the St. Paul to wind up, or draw in, the cable, while the tugs, with opposing strength, gave a purchasing power. Little by little she moved, until about a third of her length in distance was traversed, and then she came to a final stop, and not another inch could she be moved. The strain on the hawsers was not relaxed, in order to keep the vessel from moving inshore.

AN AMERICAN PRODUCT.

A Thing of Beauty, But the St. Paul Has Been Unfortunate.

When the International Navigation Company, the corporation which runs the American line of steamships between New York and Southampton, decided to ask the United States Congress to pass an act admitting the New York and the Paris to American registry, President Griscom accompanied his request with an offer to build at least two similar ships in the United States and make them a part of the ocean service as mail and passenger carriers. As soon as the proposed act became law, in 1892, the International Navigation Company placed an order with the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia. The Cramps at once began work on the plans for the new steamships, and on July 27, 1893, the first frames of the St. Louis were raised. The vessel was launched November 12, 1894, and the St. Paul, her sister ship, was launched on April 10 of last year. The best steel was used in the construction of the St. Paul, and is of a quality considerably above the Lloyd's standard.

Following are the principal features of the vessel: Length over all, 554 feet 2 inches; length between perpendiculars, 535 feet 8 inches; breadth, extreme, 63 feet; depth, moulded, 42 feet; number of decks, 5; number of principal watertight compartments, 17; distance of collision bulkhead abaft of stern, 33 feet; displacement at 26 feet draught, 16,000 tons. The St. Paul carries 14 life boats, 14 ordinary lifeboats, 1 cutter, 1 gig and 4 metallic boats, all secured to and separated from the shade deck. Following are the totals in each class of passengers the St. Paul carries: First cabin, 320; second cabin, 200; steerage, 850; officers, crew, stewards, etc., 400. Total, 1770.

The motive power of the St. Paul consists of two quadruple expansion, vertical, six cylinder engines on four cranks, driving twin screws. Steam is supplied by ten boilers, and at a pressure of 200 pounds the engines and auxiliaries have developed about 20,000 horse power.

The St. Paul has had a rather unfortunate career. She sailed from the Port of New York to Southampton on January 9, having been delayed twenty-two days by an explosion which occurred in her engine room on December 18, killing five men and severely injuring several others. The interior of the vessel was badly damaged, and the work necessary to get her in a condition for the voyage which ended so disastrously required some time and the expenditure of a large amount of money.

On her first trip across the Atlantic she met with an accident, but this was unattended with any loss of life, but injury and delay being caused by the breaking of her air pump, occasioning little annoyance to her crew save the loss of time required to make the necessary repairs. Her passengers scarcely knew of this occurrence until the steamer had reached port.

The St. Paul and her sister ship were the first transatlantic passenger steamships to be built in the United States for a period of more than twenty years.

The St. Paul's Captain.

Captain John Clark Jamison, commander of the St. Paul, was born in Brooklyn about forty-seven years ago. His father was a ship captain and was lost at sea. When the boy was about tweve years old he went on the pilot boat Isaac Webb as an apprentice and stuck to it for twelve months. Then, after a year in school, he went out in the big clipper Dreadnaught around the Horn for 'Frisco. He stuck to the Dreadnaught for several years, and was a boatswain when he joined the United States service. He was mate of the Mohican for three years from 1868, and after that he went into clippers again. He was on the Carolus Magnus in a gale which swamped the ship. The crew were saved, but Jamison got a broken leg and a broken arm. In 1876 he joined the service of the old American line as second officer. The ships of that line, named after States, plied between Philadelphia and Antwerp. When the Inman line absorbed the Red Star and American lines Jamison stayed with them. He was promoted to command, and he has commanded the Rhynland, Switzerland, Waesland, Westernland and New York, with occasional trips in other ships. It is said of him that until he took the St. Paul there had never been an accident on any ship that he had commanded. Captain Jamison lives in Montclair. His family consists of his wife, two daughters and two sons.

Kaiser Wilhelm and Cuba.

It is stated upon good authority that the Emperor of Germany, in conversation with a guest at dinner in the castle, expressed his opinion that the Island of Cuba was lost to Spain. The best course for Spain to take, the Kaiser is alleged to have said, would be to come to some sort of an agreement with the United States whereby she could obtain some substantial return for the cession of the island, but he was of the notion that it was probably too late for even such a transaction as that now.

Germany and Venezuela.

The German Minister at Caracas has delivered to the Venezuelan Government a note demanding, on behalf of German capitalists and shareholders in the Venezuelan Railway Company, payment for the construction of the railway.

Cleveland Warns Venezuela.

President Cleveland has warned the people of Venezuela to avoid all internal disputes pending the settlement of the boundary dispute.

An American Hotel for London.

It is proposed to erect an American $5,000,000 hotel in London, with an American chef.

GOVERNOR GRIGGS IN HIS OFFICE.

Inaugurated Governor of New Jersey in the Presence of a Large Audience.

"I, John W. Griggs, elected Governor of the State of New Jersey, do solemnly promise and swear that I will diligently, faithfully and to the best of my ability and knowledge execute the duties of the said office in conformity with the power delegated to me, and that I will, to the utmost of my skill and ability, promulgate the principles of prosperity and maintain the lawful rights of said State, so help me God."

GOVERNOR JOHN W. GRIGGS.

With this solemn obligation, shortly after noon at Trenton, John W. Griggs, of Passaic County, became the thirty-fifth Governor of New Jersey. As his lips touched the sacred book held out to him by Chief Justice Mercer Beasley a bugler of the Naval Reserves, stationed in front of Taylor's Opera House, in which the inauguration took place, gave a flourish. Another reserve on the roof of the theatre waved a signal flag, which was answered by another of New Jersey's young man-of-war's men on the roof of the State House, and the gun detachment of the Seventh Regiment, stationed on the bank of the Delaware, in the rear of the Capitol, in a Governor's salute announced the fact to the thousands of people who thronged the streets of Trenton. It was one of the most notable events in the history of the State's capital.

Not since the time the Washington monument was unveiled and the Governors of almost all the original thirteen States, with large detachments of their militia, were there has Trenton held anything like the throngs which surged through her streets. All the roads entering the city ran extra trains, which, together with those of their regular schedules, began to bring in the crowds early in the morning until it was estimated at eleven o'clock that there were at least ten thousand strangers in the capital.

At 11 o'clock the Governor-elect was driven to the State House, escorted by two detectives, who hurried him through the throng to the private office of Governor Werts. They were soon joined by the joint Legislative committees having charge of the inaugural exercises, and shortly before noon they started for the Taylor Opera House, where the oath was administered to the new Governor by Chief Justice Beasley.

At the close of the inaugural exercises Governor Griggs, the members of the Legislature and the distinguished statesmen were taken in carriages to the stand in front of the State House from which they reviewed the procession.

The procession was a remarkable one. It was entirely of civil organizations, and was composed of Republican clubs from almost every one of the twenty-one counties of the State. At least 6000 men were in line, and, although they marched in platoons extending from curb to curb in State street, a broad thoroughfare, it took the procession fifty minutes to pass the stand.

THREE LIVES FOR AN EXPERIMENT.

Explosion of Acetylene Gas Wrecks a Building at New Haven, Conn.

At New Haven, Conn., three lives were lost as the result of an explosion of acetylene gas, which wrecked the four story brick block at the head of Orange street, occupied by English & Mersick and Frank Pfleghar & Son, machinists.

The killed were: Joseph C. Hauser, machinist; Harbona Stephens, a bookkeeper; Thomas Toof. Three other men were injured.

The explosion occurred in the tool room of Pfleghar's shop, which is on the third floor of the main building. Experiments were being made in the workings of machinery designed to control acetylene gas, and the gas was contained in two pipes four feet long and about six inches in diameter. The gas was so compressed in these cylinders that it was in liquid form.

In the tool room were Joseph C. Hauser, Frank Richter, Alexis Krah, the foreman; James McNeil, Louis Richter and Mr. Pfleghar and his two sons. They were all working about the engine, Hauser and Richter being right over it when the explosion occurred.

Both were hurled to the ceiling and Hauser's right arm and leg were blown off, killing him instantly. Richter was knocked unconscious and burned somewhat about the face and head, but otherwise was unhurt.

After the flames had been fought back the dead bodies of Harbona Stephens, a bookkeeper, and Thomas Toof, a son of Edwin J. Toof, who also had a shop in the building, were found in the ruins. The last seen of Stephens he was putting his books in the safe when the flames enveloped him.

Alexis Krah, foreman of the factory, was severely burned about the head and face, and John Higgins, a fireman, was injured by falling debris. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, and it is fully covered by insurance.

Wellington Wins the Maryland Fight.

The deadlock in the Maryland General Assembly at Annapolis was broken in a joint caucus of Republican members of the Senate and House, and Representative George L. Wellington, of Allegany County, was declared the nominee for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Charles H. Gibson. His six years' term of office will begin March 4, 1897. After a stormy caucus the roll was called, and there was a rush to change votes to Wellington, and before the result of the ballot was announced sixty members had been enrolled for Wellington, as against seventeen for Goldsborough, and the nomination was made unanimous.

A Triple Tragedy.

News has been received of a murder and suicide, which occurred at Forestburg, in Montague County, Texas. A man named Stewart attempted to compel his wife to return to her home, and upon her refusal he shot her dead. He then shot his father-in-law and committed suicide.

GRAIN CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

Farmers Less Burdened With Debt Than Since the War.

The Southern States Magazine of Baltimore, Md., publishes reports from over five hundred correspondents in all parts of the South as to the financial condition of farmers. These reports show that Southern farmers as a class are less burdened with debt than they have been at any previous time since the war: that they are now more and more every year producing at home their own provisions and becoming less and less dependent upon the West for corn, flour, pork, hay and like supplies; that growing these things themselves they are saving the enormous profits on them formerly paid to supply merchants, and that living thus on their own resources they can count largely as profit whatever they may receive for such cotton as they grow. An advance report of the corn crop of 1895 in the South from the United States Agricultural Department is published. It shows that to the great yield of 483,000,000 bushels in that year, the South has now added 124,000,000 bushels, the total for 1895 having reached the unprecedented figures of 607,600,000 bushels, a gain of 172,000,000 over 1893. Adding to the corn crop the yield of wheat and oats, the exact figures of which are not yet obtainable, gives the South a total grain production in 1895 of 740,000,000 bushels.

MISS BARTON IS ADMITTED.

The Sultan of Turkey Yields to Minister Terrell's Urging.

Owing to the energetic representations of United States Minister Terrell, Miss Clara Barton and her party will be permitted by the Turkish Government to distribute relief to the distressed Armenians, although the Red Cross itself will not figure in the work.

This news came to the State Department at Washington in a cablegram from the Minister to Secretary Olney, in which he says that while the Porte refuses such permission to the Red Cross, or to the members of the Red Cross as such, and thereby decline to officially recognize that society, it will permit any person whom the Minister names and approves to distribute relief in the interior of Turkey, provided the Turkish authorities are kept informed of what they are doing.

There can be no question that Miss Barton and her party will be so designated by Minister Terrell, but it is apprehended that they will encounter almost insurmountable obstacles in reaching the field of action as the mountain passes between the seaboard and the interior are now practically impassable owing to the deep snows.

Money Elected Mississippi's Senator.

At Jackson, Miss., the Legislature took a joint ballot for United States Senator, resulting as follows: Money, 166; Burkitt, 2. These two votes were from the two Populist members of the House, and were given as a compliment to Frank Burkitt, their candidate for Governor at the last election. Hernando De Soto Money, of Carrollton, Miss., was born in Holmes County, in that State, in 1839. He is an alumnus of the Law School, and was a student in the literary department of the University of Mississippi; was a member of the XLIVth, XLVth, XLVIth, XLVIIth, XLVIIIth and LIIId Congresses, and was re-elected as a Democrat to the LIVth Congress.

Tennessee Exposition Postponed.

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition at Nashville voted to postpone the opening of the fair from September 1, 1896, to May 1, 1897. The exposition is planned to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the State, and the State was admitted June 1, 1796. But the enterprise has grown to such proportions that the Directory decided that the exposition could not be completed this year. In addition, political, business and international disturbances, they say, make this year a bad one for a great industrial exposition.

Decay of "Chinatown."

The decay of "Chinatown" is one of the most remarkable features of San Francisco life. Five years ago Chinatown had 25,000 inhabitants and trade was lively, many of the large merchants doing an extensive business. Rents were higher in Chinatown than in other parts of the city. Now rents have fallen more than one-half in this quarter, real estate is unsalable and the population has shrunk to 15,000. The last China steamer carried 700 Chinamen back to their homes, the greater part of whom will not return. At the present rate, Chinatown in six months will not have 10,000 inhabitants.

To Coin Standard Silver Dollar.

Secretary Carlisle has directed Mint Director Preston to prepare to coin standard silver dollars at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints. It is probable that not more than 7,000,000 standard silver dollars will be coined. Two things will happen as the result of this decision to coin standard silver dollars, viz.: The re-opening of the New Orleans mint on a small scale, and the continuance of coining operations at the Philadelphia mint.

Reporters' Hands Cut Off.

The Shoans, of Abyssinia, who are investing the Italian fortress, have redoubled their vigilance to prevent the Italians from sending out any news, and have cut off the hands of three reporters whom they captured, and shot a messenger who was endeavoring to get into the Italian fortress to carry the news to Major Galliano, the commandant, of his promotion to the rank of colonel.

Times Improving in Prussia.

The Prussian Diet was opened in the White Hall of the Schloss, Berlin. The speech from the throne was devoted to domestic affairs. It is stated that the budget for 1896 will show a smaller deficit than that of 1895, owing to increased railway receipts due to improving trade.

Silver Men Will Meet in St. Louis.

The Committee on Reorganization of the Bimetallic Conference reported in favor of holding a National convention at St. Louis on July 22 next. The convention adopted the report.

An Indian Embezzler.

Chief Alexander Tall, a full-blooded Osage Indian, Treasurer of the tribe, is short in his accounts from $3000 to $4000. A session of the Osage Council has been called to investigate.

Bicycle Kills the Horse Cars.

The street railway company of a Western city has resolved to suspend the running of the horse cars, owing to the fact that the bicycle has diminished their profits.

The Unforeseen.

If we could only foresee, what misery might be prevented. One of the many chroniclers of events in the life of Napoleon says he lost Waterloo from a pain in his back, being unfitted thereby for personal direction of the battle. It is always the unexpected that mars the best anticipations, and thus so many business men, laboring men or women, primed for success, are taken down suddenly. Nothing comes more suddenly than an attack of lumbago to stiffen or twist the muscles of the spine and lay one up. In ten minutes, however, St. Jacobs Oil will cure the soreness and stiffness and make the back supple and strong. If Napoleon could have had this great remedy at the right time, he would have changed, perhaps, the map of the whole of Europe.

Over 200 patents have been issued in the United States for the manufacture of inks.

Come West For Your Seed.

That's what we say, because it's the best. Salzer's Wisconsin grown seeds are bred to earliness and produce the earliest vegetables in the world. Right alongside of other seedmen's earliest, his are twenty days ahead! Just try his earliest peas, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, etc. He is the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds, potatoes, grasses, clovers, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (A.)

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, ke goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

NYNU—5

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to **Box R.**

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"

Heckers' Buckwheat.

Makes Light, Dainty Buckwheat Cakes.

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

SET THE ASYLUM AFIRE.

An Inmate's Attempt to Burn the Matteawan, N. Y., Institution.

DEED OF A DESPERATE MANIAC.

C. F. Mitchell, a Mad Prisoner, Imperils the Lives of Hundreds of Convicts---Wild Panic Among the Terror-Stricken Maniacs---Remarkable in the World's Criminal Insane History.

Fire started by a madman was discovered in the New York State Hospital for the Convict Insane at Matteawan and caused the greatest excitement, not only in Matteawan and Fishkill, but throughout Dutchess County, and even across the Hudson River into Orange County.

The fires, which were five in number, were started by a convict named C. F. Mitchell, a pyro-maniac, sentenced to life imprisonment from Oneida County in 1891, and transferred from Auburn Prison in 1891. His crime was arson, in which two lives were lost. It was only because of the excellent discipline which is maintained in the asylum that the fire was unattended by fatality. The moment the smoke began to fill the corridors the 539 patients in the asylum were driven into various wards and corridors like sheep in shambles; the lights were extinguished, and a force of fifty armed men stood guard over the desperate people in their charge.

The story of this conflagration is unique in the criminal insane history of the world. Dr. Allison, the Superintendent, says no similar event has ever before occurred.

With the proverbial cunning of the lunatic Mitchell prepared to burn the asylum. He knew the building was splendidly equipped for the fighting of a fire and that he could not hope to do much damage with a single blaze. So he planned for five simultaneous ones at widely separated points, hoping to scatter the forces of the fighting brigade and thus insure n conflagration.

He laid in a store of straw and shavings and small sticks and hid them in different parts of the basement and the cellar, to which he had gained access by means known only to himself.

And then he "set" the fires, one underneath the kitchen, two underneath the dining-room, one in a particularly large pile of inflammable stuff under the infirmary, and the fifth in the cellar of the north wing, a considerable distance from the others.

Mitchell worked with the utmost secrecy, and doubtless chuckled to think of the glorious blazes that he was about to kindle. Then he kept his eyes open for a chance to light the fires when lighting would do the most good or harm.

That opportunity came soon after 4 p. m. When no one was looking Mitchell unlocked a door and crept down to the heap of straw underneath the kitchen. Having put the torch to this he visited his other piles and speedily fired them.

Fire was first discovered in the cellar under the kitchen, which is some distance from where the patients are confined. No sooner was the effort made to extinguish the flames than it was discovered that the north wing was also ablaze, directly under where over a hundred patients were located in the wards. Smoke was fast filling the building. The patients were terror-stricken, especially the women.

Meanwhile several other scattering blazes were discovered in various sections of the asylum, and soon the fires were beyond the control of the hospital attendants, even with their excellent facilities to cope with an emergency of that kind. Help was at once summoned from Fishkill Landing, about two miles distant. The Beacon and Tompkins hose companies arrived in a short time, and it took the combined forces of the hospital attaches and the others until 7 o'clock to get the fire past the danger point.

The men patients, a dozen or more of whom had every opportunity to escape, worked heroically, and it was due in some instances to their exertions that patients who were terror-stricken were assisted to a place of safety.

Dr. Allison, the Superintendent, says the men patients throughout the building acted in a manner so cool and courageous as to astonish the doctors, who at first feared a panic, with all its terrible consequences, among the insane.

After the outbreak, and when it was found that the total destruction of the asylum was threatened, attendants were placed on duty in all of the departments ready to remove the patients. Particular attention was paid to the female inmates, who were greatly excited, and who pleaded with the keepers to save them from the flames. No one was injured, and the damage to the building was slight.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION MEETING.

Valuable Documents in the Possession of the Boundary Board.

The Venezuelan Commission, all its members attending, held practically its first formal business session in its temporary quarters at Washington and made matters of record the result accomplished by its members acting independently the last two weeks.

Considerable information—geographical, historical and of a legal nature—has been accumulated through the efforts of the commissioners working in special lines, and documents bearing on the commission's work, now in public and private libraries, will be made accessible whenever desired. A great mass of material has already been accumulated, and the commission has no doubt now that sufficient evidence will be forthcoming.

Justice Brewer, said that the commission was making excellent progress, and that while the great interest taken by the public in its proceedings was fully recognized and appreciated, it would be extremely injudicious to attempt to make public bills of evidence in a haphazard way, which might be exceedingly misleading and injurious to the work in hand.

Cleveland's Condolences.

The British Foreign Office has issued the following: "The President of the United States of America, having received, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, the mournful tidings of the death of His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Battenberg, immediately made expression, through the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, of his sincere condolences to the Queen."

Lasker Chess Champion.

In the International Chess Tournament, at St. Petersburg, Russia, Lasker, the German, by drawing a game with Pillsbury, the American, won first prize.

WELLINGTON ELECTED SENATOR.

The Maryland Legislature Formally Chooses Gibson's Successor.

The Maryland Legislature met in joint session at Annapolis and formally elected George L. Wellington as successor to C. H. Gibson in the United States Senate.

GEORGE L. WELLINGTON.

George L. Wellington is of German parentage and was born in Cumberland, Md., on January 28, 1852. He attended a German school for a brief time, but is otherwise self-educated. When he was twelve years old he began work in a canal store in Cumberland. In 1870 he was employed as a clerk, and later became teller of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland. In 1882 he was appointed Treasurer of Allegany County and served until 1888, being again appointed in 1890. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1884 and 1888. In 1889 he was nominated by the Republicans for Controller of Maryland, but was defeated after an active campaign, in which he polled one of the largest votes ever given to a candidate of his party on the State ticket. In July, 1890, President Harrison appointed him Assistant United States Treasurer at Baltimore. Mr. Wellington was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District in 1892, but was defeated by W. M. McKaig. In 1894 he was nominated and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress. Mr. Wellington will succeed Senator Charles H. Gibson, and his term will begin on March 4, 1897.

AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

The Senate Reminds Them of Their Duty to Armenia.

Having stood idly by for months while the Turks have been slaughtering the Armenians, it is believed by some United States Senators that the great Powers that are parties to the Berlin Treaty of 1878 may be induced to reverse their position out of regard for American sentiment, as expressed in a resolution of Congress—such a resolution, for example, as was reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and has now been passed by the Senate. The resolution calls upon European Powers to protect Christians in Turkey and pledges support to the President in a show of force in the Dardanelles.

The resolutions which were adopted are preceded by a preamble which sets forth the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, and then in effect criticise the Powers that became parties to that treaty for their failure to carry out its provisions. The President is requested to communicate the resolutions to the respective Powers. Then the concluding resolution assures the President of the support of Congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon their persons or property.

Perhaps the most sensational remark made was that uttered by Mr. Frye that if he could have had his way Russia would have been told to take possession of Armenia, with the assurance that the United States would stand by her. Mr. Frye did not refer to the possible results of such an alliance. The resolution now goes to the House for its concurrence.

STORMS EAST, SOUTH AND WEST.

Rain, Snow, Sleet and Heavy Wind Cause Great Damage.

One of the heaviest storms of the season prevailed in the South for three days and then traveled slowly North. At the same time there was heavy weather in the far North and Northwest. Both storms moved toward the Eastern coast, and New York got the benefit of the combination. The storms were characterized by terrific winds, heavy rainfall, and snow and sleet. Telegraph wires were blown down in many States, in some cases the poles being blown out of the ground. Great trouble was experienced in the South, especially at Baltimore, Md. A hurricane blew there, and the rain came down in torrents. In Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., they had rain and snow. The main storm started in the Gulf of Mexico, and moved North. The storm centre oscillated between the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and Georgia, but spread to Iowa, Nebraska and through the Mississippi Valley. The lake region had heavy snow.

In New York City and vicinity the high wind stripped the trees of all loose branches, which, at daylight, were strewn about the streets, on lawns, and in dooryards. The wind also had the effect of starting the large fields of ice in the Hudson River away with the high tide.

Along the New Jersey coast an unusually violent Northeast storm raged for twenty-four hours. The wind blew with the force of a hurricane and did considerable damage at Ocean Grove, Highlands of the Navesink, Long Branch, Montclair and the Oranges.

Reports state that a blizzard raged in Southern Iowa, Eastern Kansas, throughout Missouri and extended as far South as Little Rock, Ark.

Killed by Natural Gas.

The immense pumping station of the Ohio and Indiana Natural Gas Company, in Red Key, Ind., was blown up. Six persons were killed and several others dangerously injured. Eight surrounding buildings were destroyed by fire and the pumping station was also consumed.

The Last of the Watuppas.

Dr. B. W. Perry, the last of the Watuppa Indians, the tribe which refused to join King Philip in his war for the extermination of the whites, died suddenly at Fall River, Mass., at the age of seventy-five. He was a great athlete and skater.

A CAVALRYMAN'S TALE.

HOW A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE WAS WON.

Fiction Is Not So Strange As Is This True Story of the Great Rebellion.

From the Courier, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Milton Weaver, who lives on Throop Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y., was a soldier in the late war, serving in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. In 1862, while being transported from Janesville to Chicago, the train was wrecked by a broken axle, which threw the cars down an embankment.

With many others, Mr. Weaver assisted in rescuing his less fortunate companions, and while lifting the wreckage from the wounded men, he received an injury to his spine that rendered his lower limbs useless, besides rupturing himself. He was taken to St. Louis, where he received the best medical treatment, but without getting any relief. He was then taken to Fort Leavenworth, but with no better success. While at the latter place he was examined by the Board of Medical Examiners, who pronounced his case a hopeless one, telling him that although he might live for years, he would always be helpless.

Since then he has spent thousands of dollars, but has never been able to get any relief, and he felt that he would always be compelled to drag himself about with the aid of crutches. Four years ago he was taken worse, was not able to get about even with the aid of crutches. It was then that hope died, for the paralysis had attacked his hitherto good right arm as well and left him indeed helpless, being scarcely able to feed himself and wholly dependent on others.

He remained in this condition until a little more than a year ago, when he was induced by hearing of a former friend whose case was similar to his own, who had been to New York for treatment, but who had been told by the doctors there that there was no help for him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This friend, upon his return home, had his attention called to an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.'s Pink Pills, and was induced to try them, with the result that he was cured. Mr. Weaver had tried so many different medicines that he felt it would be a waste of money, but as there is always hope while there is life, determined to give "Pink Pills" a trial. He did so, and was astonished to find before he had taken one box that he was better. This was in June, 1894, that he commenced taking them. He was still skeptical and carefully watched himself, thinking that the relief would only be temporary. The improvement was apparently permanent and he again commenced taking them, and before another box was gone he was able to walk and also to do light work, which he had never hoped to do again. He has taken altogether only ten boxes.

Mr. Weaver was born in Seneca Falls, where, with the exception of a few years spent in the West, he has always lived, and his condition and marvelous cure is well known and can be easily verified.

George B. Davis, of the drug firm of Davis & Seaman, says that the cure of Mr. Weaver was nothing less than a miracle, and that it has resulted in largely increased sales of "Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Well seasoned red hickory weighs 53.37 pounds to the cubic foot.

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotted clothes. *Is that economy?* There is not 5 cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the *best*, which is as all know, Dobbins' Electric.

A Frenchman has patented an apparatus to take off and put on a man's coat.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The Illinois corn crop last year was 267,425,000 bushels.

FOR IRRITATION OF THE THROAT caused by Cold or use of the voice, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are exceedingly beneficial.

The law abolishing days of grace in Pennsylvania went into effect January 1, 1896.

Cleaning Cable Conduit.

To clean the cable road conduit, a special implement has been devised. Its shape is much like a hoe, with a blade resembling that of a domestic meat chopper and made to conform with the shape of the bottom of the conduit, into which it is dropped through the slot. A horse is attached and the accumulation is gathered in heaps and removed through manholes. The operation is a frequent one, as the deposit through the slot from the street is heavy.—New York Herald.

Curious Custom of Japan.

Prince Kitashwakawa, who was commander of the guard of Japan, recently died in Formosa, and according to the curious custom of the country honors were showered upon him after his death. The Emperor has promoted him to the rank of field marshal, has decorated him with the order of the Golden Kite and the Collar of the Imperial Chrysanthemum, and granted him an annual pension of 3000 yen as a recognition of his services during the late war.—Chicago Record.

Seventy Miles of Mine Drifts.

In the Calumet and Hecla copper mine are over seventy miles of drifts, in which one can walk for days without visiting all of the many places underground. There is a vein which has been worked for two miles on its trend, and at some of the shafts the fifty-fifth level has been reached, these levels being generally ten feet apart, or "thick," as generally described.

The World's Earliest Potato.

That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 28 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at $1 a bushel—$4000. That pays. A word to the wise, etc.

NOW IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry Giant Clover, etc., and our mammoth seed catalogue. (A.)

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

HOW MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers. Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box LB, Detroit, Mich.

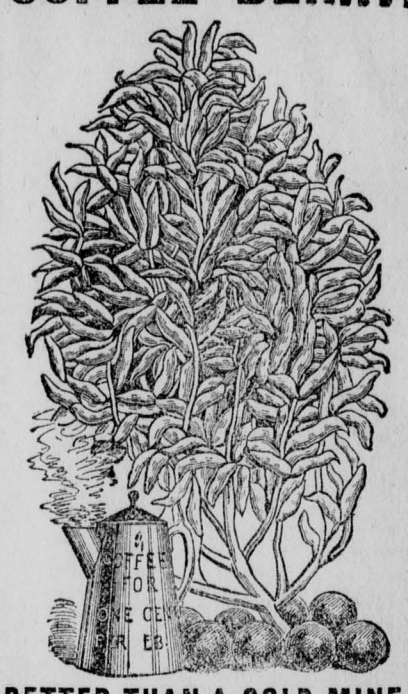
PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

GIRLS, GET MARRIED! Send 10c. for 1-4 doz. Leap Year Proposal Cards; latest out; lots of fun. Novelty Printing Co., 19 Shepherd Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

COLE'S NEW DOMESTIC COFFEE BERRY.



BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE.

Raise your own coffee at less than 1 cent a pound. Let high tariff store coffee go. The poor man's friend and rich man's delight. Matures North or South in four months. Plant any time up to the 20th of June. 20,000 farmers supplied and every one praises it. Has produced over sixty bushels per acre. Some prefer it to store coffee. Produces two crops a year in the South. Large packet postpaid 20 cents, or enough to plant 200 hills, 50 cents or stamps. Will make 200 pots of most delicious coffee, good enough for a king. Is superseding store coffee as fast as its merits become known. Large catalogue of fifty new varieties of seeds and testimonials from patrons all over the Union sent free with each order by

C. E. COLE, SEEDSMAN, Buckner, Mo.

Special wholesale prices to farmers and merchants, who clear from $60 to $80 per month selling this wonderful seed during the winter. Free Sample and Large Catalogue for 5 cts. in Stamps.

NYNU—5

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. W. C. Lewis, who is connected with the artistic advertising department of the Youth's Companion, and resides at 33 Dwight Street, Boston, relates that he had his attention called to Ripans Tabules by a business acquaintance who expressed a high opinion of them. Mr. Lewis was a good deal troubled with what he describes as a nervous, bilious condition that appeared to be brought on from time to time by high pressure work or special mental activity or excitement, such as would be common at periods of unusual nervous tension. It has become his practice at such times to take a Tabule—just one—at the moment that he observes the difficulty approaching. It makes no difference when it is. A favorable result is invariably apparent within twenty minutes. The only noticeable effect is that he feels all right in twenty minutes if he takes the Tabule; while if he does not the nervous, uncomfortable feeling intensifies and leads to a bad afternoon and tired evening. He carries one of the little vials with him all the time now, but doesn't have occasion to apply to it anything like as often as he did at first. Nowadays there are frequent periods of from a week to ten days or even two weeks during which he finds that he has no occasion whatever to make use of the Tabules, but still carries them in his pocket, just the same, so that they may be ready if an occasion occurs.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue.

ELKHART Carriage & Harness Mfg Co. Elkhart, Ind.

W. B. PRATT, Secy

Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

Even if you use it already, you'll find hints here and there that will greatly help you. And there isn't a man, woman, or child but can be helped by Pearline.

All these advertisements are meant for the good of Pearline, of course—to show you the best and easiest and cheapest way of washing and cleaning, and to lead you to use it. But if they do, they will have helped you far more than they will have helped Pearline. You have more at stake. All the money you could bring to Pearline, by using it, wouldn't be a drop in the bucket to the money you'd save by it.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 470 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"Well Done Outlives Death," Even Your Memory Will Shine if You Use

SAPOLIO

Continued from first page.

draw poker and the game reduced to a "dead moral certainty." It was true, as the gentleman from Texas had remarked, that luck cut no figure in the play It was a question of skill and science.

As Jim was the only person in Fairplay who had anything like an intimate acquaintance with the scientist from Texas, the landlord presented him with the little implement that had worked the former's financial ruin. Jim's first impulse was to secrete the holdout upon his person and seek revenge upon the unsuspecting miners in the gulch, but he remembered that he had hired himself to the stage company and forsworn gambling. He was a man of his word, and a stage driver he became. It was a monotonous life until the road agents began to pay frequent visits to the line, and Jim liked it. The only thing that disturbed his serenity was the recollection of the gentleman from Texas. If he could but once meet that scientist face to face, life would take on new charms for him.

I had a seat beside Jim on the Leadville coach, and as the horses crawled slowly up the grade of Kenosha mountain, preparatory to a wild dash down the other side into the South park, I remarked to him that it was going to be a pleasant night. He replied that you never could tell much about nights in that country until the next day; he had seen nights just as promising as this one turn out real bad before daybreak. The very best of meteorological predictions were likely to fail in a country so thickly infested with gentlemen of the road.

I expressed a desire to have a view of Red hill as we crossed that famous elevation and wondered if the moon would be down before we got there. Jim vouchsafed the information that the moon would be up, but added that he had known of people's appetite for scenery being permanently destroyed by gazing on Red hill by moonlight.

I was sound asleep with my head on Jim's shoulder when he nudged me and said:

"We're going up Red hill now. Help yourself to the scenery, and if you've got any valuables about you you'd better hide them. We're liable to see more things than scenery."

Then the horses came to a sudden stop, and Jim and I were looking down the muzzle of a revolver in the steady hand of a horseman beside the wheelers.

"Will you step down for a moment, driver?" asked the gentleman on horseback.

Jim replied that he was just thinking of getting down, as he was tired of sitting. I followed him and took my place beside him in time to see the other passengers descend one by one from the inside of the coach with their hands above their heads and take a place in line beside us.

There were but two of the road agents. While one of them relieved the passengers of their weapons and all articles of value the other was in the front boat of the stage securing the treasure box.

When the first robber came opposite to Jim, he drew back in surprise, exclaiming, "Well, I'll be hanged!"

For a second only he was off his guard, but that brief space of time was a fatal one. A pistol cracked, and he fell shot through the head.

"Bang, crack!" went two more shots. Both took effect. The second road agent reeled and fell from the boot of the stage, and Jim was lying beside the first robber. It was the big six shooter of the man on the stage that had answered Jim's first shot, and it was the crack of a derringer that had terminated the brief battle.

Jim was wounded in the leg A young doctor in the party stanched the flow of blood, and we proceeded on our way with the bodies of the two bandits thrown into the hind boat.

The shooting was shrouded in mystery so far as the passengers were concerned. They had seen Jim's six shooter taken from his holster by one of the bandits, after which a careful search had been made to see that he had no other weapon, but when we picked him up a derringer was clasped in either hand. The question was how had he managed to conceal them and bring them into use at such an opportune time? The mystery was solved when his clothing was removed at the hotel in Fairplay. Under his waistcoat was the wire and elastic poker holdout formerly belonging to the gentleman from Texas. The nippers for holding the cards had been removed, and a circular clasp large enough to securely hold the handle of a derringer had been attached in their place. The gentleman to whom the contrivance originally belonged was in the hind boot. His surprise upon recognizing Jim accounted for his presence there.

Jim's leg was broken, and the doctor informed him that when he recovered that leg would be shorter than the other; that he would always limp when he walked.

"It's all my own fault," said Jim.

"I don't see how you can make that out."

"Well, it was this way: When I let the derringers down into my hands, I calculated to shoot the man on the boot with the gun in my right hand an take the nighest feller with my left, but just then I recognized him as the gent I was mostly seekin after, a gent from Texas who skinned me out o' my pile with this yere bold out, an, doc, the temptation was too great I give it to him with my right, an it took me too long to get a bead on the other one. But, say, doc, this science is a great thing."
—Chicago Times.

Lighting Up In Parliament.

Every part of the house of commons is now lighted by electricity. In Cromwell's time the commons appear to have entertained strong objections to debates by artificial light. A Sir William Widdington brought in two candles against the direction of the house and was sent to the Tower next morning. An interruption to debate was sometimes caused by a motion that candles be brought in. A standing order was passed in 1717 empowering the sergeant-at-arms to bring in candles without any particular order. This order has been superseded by the instantaneous illumination of the house at the proper time, at first by gas and subsequently by electricity.—London Letter.

SEPARATION.

Life in a dull and chill abeyance stands,
Beloved, when thou art gone.
Frozen beneath the winter's bands,
I watch the days creep on.

Today, among the willows, cold and curled,
A bird sang of the spring—
Come, for my heart waits, too, as all the world,
Breathless, its blossoming.
—Dorothea Lummis in Kate Field's Washington.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, Charles A. Dana, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year.
Daily and Sunday, by mail, - $8 a year.

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is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year
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The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

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If you want the BEST, either

TUB

or SHELL,

--CALL ON--

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—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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I have access to a horse and buggy at all times for country practice.
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All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

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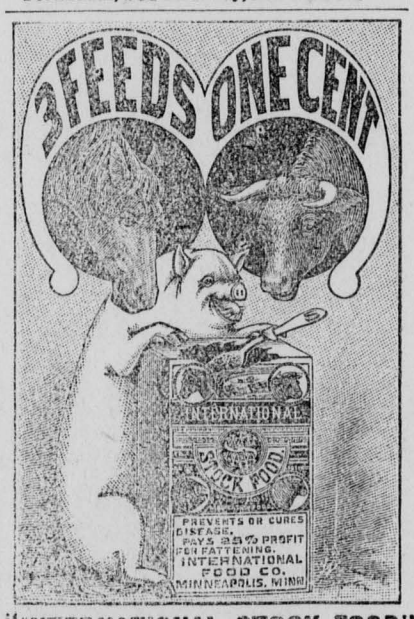

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Insures Rapid Growth and Early Maturity. Save Grain for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Guaranteed to pay feeders 20 to 35 per cent more profit over the usual plan of feeding. Three Full Feeds for One Cent.

Unequaled Hog Cholera Cure and Preventive.

20,000,000 pounds sold on a guarantee. Thousands of breeders testify to its merits. Nothing miraculous claimed, but just good common sense results for intelligent stockman. Six illustrated stock books free of dealers or mailed by manufacturers. Read them for valuable facts about Hog Cholera and General Stock Raising. Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited by INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD,"
"INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD,"
"INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER,"
"SILVER PINE HEALING OIL."

The Greatest Live Stock and Poultry Remedies ever put on the market. Cheapest and most reliable. Sold by 10,000 dealers. Originated by a stock breeder. Price refunded if they do not fulfill our claims in any test.

Prepared by J. C. HUTTON, Carlisle, Pa.

OUR BUSNESS DON'T NEED A TONC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
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Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

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—AT—

Lynn's Shoe Store.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Dress Shoes $1.10, worth $1.50.

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Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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At Cost.

We believe in doing a fair and legitimate business by selling at a reasonable profit on all goods and not give you one article and make you pay for it in your next bill. Remember, we

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—DEALER IN—
Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.
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